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THE AFGHAN BOTHER.

ROUBLES NO BON.

SIMLA, June 3.

The Afghan trading classes absolutely decline to accept the Bolshevik notes. The hundred rouble notes have now fallen to eighteen rupees. Indian notes are cashable at par. Regarding the relief of Thal, the Afghans reiterated before the relief column appeared. The retirement of all Afghans in Kurram is expected. Aeroplanes played a prominent part at Thal. A *Wazir laskhar* in Tochi has been attacked from Miranshah and suffered heavily.

LIKE ANTS DISTURBED.

The heights south of Thal on the left bank of the Kurram, have been cleared. The enemy is reported to have retired to Bland Kheh on the right bank of the river. The hill called Khapianga opposite Thal on the other side of the river is still held by a force of Afghans and irregulars with guns. We destroyed one by a direct hit. A large body of tribesmen is reported to have collected in the hills to the northwest of Thal. The situation at Miranshah is much improved. The enemy had some hundred casualties on Sunday, about thirty being killed. No change is reported on the Desajat border, where *Wazir* and *Mahsud laskhars* are still reported. Quetta states that our aeroplanes effectively bombed an enemy camp at Babrai, fifteen miles from Chaman.

ARMISTICE ASKED AND OFFERED.

SIMLA, June 4.
Aman Ulla's letter to the Viceroy explains that the outbreak of war was due to certain misunderstandings. He explains that the disorders and disturbances in India, and especially the unruly demonstrations at Peshawar, had reached a pitch obliging him to despatch troops to protect his frontiers. The commandant of the eastern army, considering that certain points were included in his own territory, according to maps and plans in his possession, proceeded to carry on some digging as precautionary measure, whereupon British troops violated Afghan territory, obliging the Amir to declare war. Meanwhile the Afghan envoy Abdul Rahman reached Kabul and explained it all to the foreign secretary and impressed upon him the necessity of desisting from war. It became apparent that events and movements which had taken place were accidental and undesirable. The Amir put off publication of proclamation of a holy war and referred the matter to the national council, who decided to send an envoy to India to offer this explanation and stop the fighting. After taking exception to the aeroplane attack on Kabul and Jalalabad, the Amir emphasises that he does not desire the old friendship to be broken or bloodshed to lead to perpetual enmity. He affirms that his government desires an honourable and dignified peace and suggests that delegates be appointed to conclude peace at the earliest date.

In reply the Viceroy expresses his pleasure on learning that the Amir is sincerely anxious for a cessation of the fighting but gives an explicit recital of acts of Afghan hostility and violation of British territory. He reminds Aman Ulla of the chance he gave him at the eleventh hour. However, actuated by the knowledge of his inexperienced youth and mindful of our obligations to his late father, Lord Chelmsford agrees to an armistice provided (1) that all Afghan troops withdraw from the frontier 20 miles from the nearest British forces (2) the British to remain where they are, continuing all military precautions but to take no offensive (3) aircraft not to bomb the Afghan forces but to have freedom of the air for vision purposes. The Afghans in return are not to hurt any aircraft or airmen forced to land in Afghan limits. The Amir must inform all the tribes that he has asked for a cessation of fighting and that he forbids their aggressive action against the British. The Viceroy emphasises the leniency of the terms and invites the Amir to accept them. If he does so, Mr. Barrett will arrange a meeting with Afghan generals to sign the armistice. Then selected officers will discuss the final terms of peace. If the Amir refuses, the consequences will rest on him. The unlimited resources of the British can mean only one thing.

MORE LOOT.

SIMLA, June 5.
In the Dakka area things are normal, except for slight sniping and cutting of telegraph wires. Fifty Afghans were taken prisoner at

Kharachi where we demolished two forts. The Para-Chinar road is clear save for a few snipers. Nadir Khan has hurriedly retired to Khost, abandoning tents, documents, hospital stores, two gun carriages, and a thousand live shells. At Yusuf Khel camp during the retreat much baggage and ammunition was dropped, which the villagers looted. A portion of the Kandahar force assembled at Dabrai under Abdul The Qudas are now withdrawing westwards.

SILVER.

SINGAPORE, June 4.

The Silver market is quiet, with quotation 53.

SINGAPORE, June 5.

The quotation is 53 and an eighth.

THE DERBY.

GRAND PARADE THE WINNER.

LONDON, June 4.

The race for the Derby resulted—1st, Grand Parade, ridden by Templeman.

2nd, Buchan, ridden by Brennan. 3rd, Paper Money, ridden by Donoghue.

Thirteen ran. Grand Parade won by half a length, two lengths between 2nd and 3rd. The betting was 33 to 1 against Grand Parade, 7 to 1 against Buchan, 7 to 1 against Paper Money.

Place betting was proportionate odds against Grand Parade, and even Buchan and Paper Money.

"TRUTH" ON THE NAVY.

Says *Truth* in a recent issue: The Admiralty are apparently alive to the prospect of a serious shortage of naval ratings if the drain of demobilization continues at the present rate; at any rate, this is the natural inference from the attractive terms they are offering to all branches, regular and temporary alike, to re-engage until March 31 next. Clothing gratuities, and the inclusion of the additional time served in the demobilization benefits, are the chief amongst these. But the trouble is that, with wages so high, the Admiralty can be expected to do compares but poorly with the prospects offered by civil employment. I question whether the seriousness of the outlook is yet generally realized. A fortnight ago I pointed out that the departure of the reorganized Mediterranean Battle Squadron was delayed for want of stokers. Since then thousands of men have gone back to civilian life. It is easy to say that we must have men for the Navy, but the question remains, how are we going to get them? Did anyone say conscription?

Whilst the Admiralty are attempting to check the wastage of manpower by a perfect fusillade of persuasive memoranda, they continue to withhold the Jerram Report. If there is one thing more than another that would settle the minds of a whole host of men who are at present hesitating whether to clear out or re-engage, it is to be told definitely what the Navy is going to do for them. As matters are, I am assured that quite a considerable proportion of the waverers are taking their discharge from irritation more than any other reason, and I can well believe it. Men always resent the idea of being trifled with, and that is how they feel in the absence of any reason for the inordinate delay in issuing this report.

I am glad to hear that the protest of the lower-deck against being excluded from representation in the administration of canteens, to which reference was made in *Truth*, is not likely to be in vain. A meeting of officers and men of the Fleet was held at the headquarters of the Navy and Army Canteen Board, and the matter was discussed with promising results. There is undoubtedly a feeling amongst the men that a board composed entirely of officers is not always in sympathetic touch with the subjects which are brought to their notice, and if only to remove any such element of suspicion, a lower-deck representative should be included in the managing body of these concerns.

THE FREE CHURCHES.

THE RESTATEMENT OF FAITH.

In a little book recently published is this arresting sentence: "If we who are Christians conceived of Christianity as the great mass of the youth of our country conceived of it we should not be Christians. The author of the book is the Rev. Dr. David S. Cairns, and it is entitled "The Reasonableness of the Christian Faith." Dr. Cairns is well known to many readers by an earlier book, "Christianity in the Modern World," and during recent years the sterling quality of his work as a Christian teacher and apologist, especially in connection with the Student Christian Movement, has brought fresh honour to a name that is still held in proud and affectionate regard throughout all Scotland. The sentence from his pen just quoted should be laid to heart by every responsible Christian teacher: it sets down, in terse and simple fashion, a fact of which many of us have of late been growing painfully and increasingly conscious. Nothing has impressed and saddened me more, in the books written by chaplains which have come my way, than the revelations which they give of the tragic failure of the average soldier, who represents, of course, the average man, to understand Christianity. He is continually mistaking things that matter only a little, or which do not matter at all, for that which matters everything, and because in his mind Christ's religion is identified with beliefs which for him are impossible, or with ideals of conduct which seem to him unworthy, he condemns it or stands aloof from it, even when, as sometimes happens, he is all the time paying it secret and unconscious homage. "Fundamental questions," says Dr. Cairns, "are up at last." And he is glad that it is so; let Christian teachers learn how to deal with these, and "the Divine Word of Revelation has some chance of coming to its own again." It is with "fundamental questions" that this little book is concerned. I shall not attempt to summarise its argument; it is packed close enough already—as is the way of these Aberdeen professors; it must be studied and restudied as it stands. This only let me say, their argument is never "in the air." Dr. Cairns wastes no time slaying the thrice-again, neither is his wrestling with imaginary foes. He knows the modern mind as it reveals itself both in the classroom and in the camp, and he is not afraid of it; he knows Christianity, and he is not afraid for it; if only the modern mind can be brought to understand Christianity he has no doubt what the result will be.

This is his task—and ours: to interpret Christianity in the terms of our own generation, to make faith reasonable to reasonable men. "Honest minds," George Eliot says, "are bound to accept no formula which their whole souls—their intellect as well as their emotions—do not embrace with entire reverence." And to that, I hope, we shall all heartily agree. Believers and sceptics alike, we are all bound to have no make-believe. But for the Christian teacher this involves, of necessity, the continual re-adjusting of his message to the changing intellectual environment in which he lives and in which his work has to be done. We may scoff as we will at this or that man's "new theology"—and sometimes, perhaps, that is the best it deserves—but like every other science theology lives only on this stern condition that it is being continually renewed. To ignore this and to content ourselves with the thought-forms of a bygone day simply means, in a world like ours, that we shall soon find ourselves talking to deaf ears and unresponsive minds.

THE ROWLATT ACT.

The Maharaja of Benares, at a Durbar held on April 30, delivered a speech, in which His Highness, referring to the Rowlatt Act, expressed regret that though education in India was on the increase and the people were trying for Home Rule and a great share in the administration, they were not following the best qualities of the English race. Ninety nine per cent. of the people did not know what the Rowlatt Act was and what harm, if any, it could produce. India was assumed that a disturbance was created at the instigation of certain agitators, who had not understood the situation. It must not be forgotten that under the Defence of India Act the police still possessed great powers. No harm had been done by it to the peaceful and respectable citizens. To think that an Act intended for wretched rascals would be also made applicable to respectable persons was foolishness. If this argument were to prevail, no laws could be passed and the administration could not be carried on.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919.

PAYING THE PIPER.

The new loan announced in a Reuter message yesterday reminds us that we still have to pay the piper. The job of Chancellor of the Exchequer, well paid though it be, is not likely to be a popular one for some time ahead. Outsiders there will be plenty to advise on taxation, as there have always been. They have begun already. One of the most interesting suggestions, one certain to provoke a great deal of fierce argument, is forthcoming from the indefatigable Sidney Webb, in a Fabian Tract entitled "National Finance and a Levy on Capital." You can buy it for twopenny, if you cannot take our word for what it says. Although the Labour Party will approve it we suppose, since it must be something like what they mean by "conscription of wealth," we can imagine a very heavy opposition in these days. According to Mr. Webb, the investing public has not lost by the war. Their aggregate capital is calculated to have increased enormously. Small investors will doubt it. Most of these have lost by the war, their income at the best remaining stationary while the cost of living jumped. In order to reach something like "equality of sacrifice," which cannot be done even by a graduated income tax, Mr. Webb reckons that capital must be strained upon. All taxation is upon persons, when it is properly examined. A person has so much less to spend as he or she may pay in taxes. To tax the wage-earning class beyond a point is to threaten a lowering of its standard of living, which he holds must be avoided. This is certainly what happens when income tax such as is now levied is deducted from the receipts of the small income person. "There is an extraordinary delusion among the middle-class," says the Tract, "a delusion fostered by the wealthy as one of their means of defence against being made to contribute equitably to the taxes that are the project of a tax on capital is put forward in the interests of the wage-earners, in order to spare the mass of people from paying any taxes at all." That is so. We have regarded it, and we feel fairly sure that it was the idea entertained by those of the gold-diggers who clamoured for conscription of capital. But Mr. Webb says that tax on capital is not proposed as a substitute for deductions

from wages. "It is proposed," he says, "as a substitute for a crushing heavy income tax on the whole body of professional and business men." In that case many of us out here will be willing to look at it again. We are willing to be shown how we are to benefit by it. The tractarian says we, even those of us who have annuities or invested savings, will find it pay us to have a properly graduated capital tax (in order to get the income tax down to something like the pre-war rate) rather than to go on paying 15 shillings in the pound. He says the rich people prefer the income tax—though how he knows that, seeing that the alternative has not been put to them, we don't know. We can see that the professional man with an income but no capital would stand to gain by the change, but not how the man living on the interest of his savings could be bettered. What he calls a "once for all" tax could not mean such equality of sacrifice, after all, because posterity owes something for the security our expenditure has provided. A man with £4,000 capital (£200 a year) at present is allowed to have £140 of that for his own spending. It is not clear how Mr. Webb would "graduate" his capital tax. He talks of a man with £100,000 being better off by giving up half of it than by going on paying the income tax, which seems rather against his own argument that the rich would prefer the income tax. The richest of men never seem to have any objection to being better off. Let us make the man with £4,000 surrender a tenth of it, as it were commutating. The income on £3,600 would be (say) £180, instead of his former £200 a year. Assuming that the tax dropped back to about two shillings in the £ (a big assumption, with reconstruction ahead of us) he would pay only £6 or £7 a year income tax, leaving him with £173—an apparent gain of income of £33 a year due to loss of capital! But this is to say nothing of his lower value in the eyes of his heirs. We fear that Mr. Sidney Webb will have considerable difficulty in persuading people with capital, big or little, to support his proposal, or even to listen to it patiently.

OVERHEARD ON THE FERRY.

"Man, I'm telling ye. It was her connecting rod was broken, not there by the Paracels, and it ye ken what I mean by a one-leg job below, and I'm thinking ye do, ye'll no need telling that the squad did no more than ordinary fine. The auld female dog has one crank, one connecting rod, and one piston-rod, running up through the two super imposed compound cylinders, d'ye mind?"
"Aye. Ye'll be meaning the first kind o' compound engine, Rabble, the first that Alfred Holt made to go,

Yon's the yin. So ye see she was in a verra serious, no' to say precarious position, laddie. I'm no aquainted wi' the engineers that tackled that job wi' two flat chisels and a hand-hammer, which is like to be the usual repair outfit provided by the owners, but mind ye, I'm prepared to give them a certificate for naivety and imagination and strength (man! ye ken hoo hot it would be) to say naething o' mechanical skill. By the time that rod, transmitting the sum total o' power, was fit to resume responsibility, some years must have elapsed, as they say at the Fictories.

Did ye see that silly picture a'...? Look, ma mannie. I'm telling ye. The story runs round the port that the Auld Man was asked \$300,000 for the tow, and it's a miracle the China Mail fellows havena got hold o' the tale. Gie I kennt yin o' them, I'd advise him. Wasna that a pickle for the Auld Man? Did it no show confidence in his engineering staff, on their part and on his, when they decided to bide and mend that rod so that they could come in slowly wi' their ain power? Off the Paracels, ye'll mind. The owners and the insurance folk were saved quite a parcel o' good money, that trip; and they're saying that the grateful owners gave the Auld Man as much as \$250 cumshaw, \$200 to the Chief, and \$150 to the Second. What would ye do wi' a windla' like that, Jock, gin it cam' your way?
Ouch! I dinna ken, Rab. Subscribe the maist of it for a statue to the shipowners, may be. What would ye do?

Me? I'd
But at this point the gangway was let down with a rattle, and the eavesdropper lost the thread.

AN INTERESTING PAMPHLET

"How Business with Foreign Countries is Financed" is the title of a booklet just issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for the benefit of exporters and importers and others having business or financial relations with foreign countries. The booklet contains twenty-eight reproductions of specimen forms of drafts, letters of credit, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents generally used in connection with the financing of exports and imports. Explanatory notes accompany each illustration and features in the documents of particular importance are noted. The use of the documents is also explained when that seems necessary. Special attention is given to those which bear directly upon the development of dollar exchange. The booklet is printed in attractive type upon coated paper and is carefully indexed. At the end there is a table of currencies of various countries and their value in United States dollars. This booklet is not for sale, but will be sent on request to manufacturers, shippers, and others interested in foreign trade.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Boys."—We are disinclined to take any notice of sneers coming from that quarter. Otherwise we would have done our best for you. The man is a bletherer.
"GROPER."—Thanks very much. You will see we made use of it, though we failed to get a statement from the parties.
W.—Your article "On Getting Drunk" is interesting, but must be declined with extra thanks. Some people are so "touchy."

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 6 11/16d.

Mr. R. J. Stevenson, Government electrician is going home on seven months' leave.

Mr. C. H. Blason of Butterfield and Swire's, is going away on nine months' holiday.

Commander Beckwith is appointed to act as Supt. of the Imports and Exports Dept.

The epidemic of cholera at Bangkok has claimed Captain L. E. George of s.s. *Mascot* as a victim.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown of Messrs. Linstead and Davis, and Mrs. Brown, are leaving on seven months' holiday.

To-day's return shows seven cases of plague, one of diphtheria, one of enteric, one of small-pox, and three of c.s. fever.

Inspector Macdonald is prosecuting the man who fatally stabbed another in First Street. Magistrate Hutchison adjourned the hearing to-day.

Major A. J. D. Thomson, 18th Infantry, who has been Commandant of the British Legation at Peking, is now in Hongkong and is attached to the 74th Punjab.

Serg. Thompson found 13 stowaways in the bunkers of the *Fast Sam*. They wanted to go to Singapore, but are going to stay here another month.

Monday, June 9, being a holiday; the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamship Co., Ltd., will run a special excursion to Macao. The *Sai An* will leave here at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

A Chinese who knew a little English and little else fished ten \$10 notes in Fat Hing Street. He was soon surrounded by the professionals, who parted him and his money. The monkey who did the chestnut picking gets three months.

Messrs. Lewis and Faray, officers of the s.s. *Zinan* of Hongkong, who were sentenced in Bangkok recently to one year and six months' imprisonment for smuggling a large quantity of opium into Siam appealed against the conviction but failed to reverse the decision.

The King of Siam has conferred the following decorations:—Upon M. Sarraj, Governor-General of Indo-China, the First Class of the Order of the White Elephant; upon M. Paigier, the 4th Class of the Order of the White Elephant, and upon M. Goussolout the 5th Class of the Order of the Crown of Siam.

In a river collision case between steamships named *Eastward* and *Goff*, it was stated in the Admiralty Division that the former had sounded the appropriate turning signal of four short blasts, and counsel suggested that the sound of "four" ought to have been significant to the *Goff*.

Mr. J. W. Graham (Works Manager of Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Ltd.) and Mr. K. E. Degey (Chief Engineer of Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company) who are leaving for home by the s.s. *Empress of Asia* on holiday, are being entertained to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel by the engineering community and other friends to-night.

In the House of Peers at Tokyo, on April 29, the Minister of War emphatically contradicted the report of disagreements between the Japanese and American troops in Siberia. He admitted that there had been unpleasant occurrences but they were solely due to the difference in language and customs causing misunderstandings but time had smoothed over both completely and the Japanese and American troops are now working in the most complete harmony.

Mr. F. A. Chopard, one of the Jurors summoned in connection with the murder case before the Chief Justice, failed to appear when his name was called. He turned up at ten minutes to eleven however, just as Mr. Tyrrell was giving evidence and explained to his Lordship that he had just returned from Tonkin and did not see the summons until a few minutes ago. His Lordship said he was satisfied that there was no negligence on Mr. Chopard's part and accepted the explanation.

Mr. Robert Sanderson McCormick, formerly United States Ambassador to France, has died of pneumonia. He served three years as First Secretary of the American Embassy in London nearly 30 years ago, and was appointed Minister to Austria in 1903, becoming Ambassador to Russia during the Russo-Japanese War. Mr. McCormick was born in Virginia in 1849, was the father of Mr. Joseph Medill McCormick, the well-known Congressman, and Mr. Robert Rutherford McCormick, a distinguished lawyer and journalist of Chicago.

TIMBER COLLAPSES.

FIVE MEN INJURED.

ONE DIES.

Yesterday afternoon there was a big collapse of timber in the Wing Shing Cheong Timber yard, Praya East. A *China Mail* man attracted by the large crowd went to investigate.

He found that a large stack of one inch planks of Foochow pine had fallen over and five workmen were buried beneath the planks. The stack contained about 4,000 planks of which about two-thirds had fallen. It appeared that a balk of timber (camphor wood) was being moved. The coolies, carelessly so, the manager said, knocked the balks against the stack of planks, which fell and buried the men beneath.

Assistance was at once called for and the work of rescuing the men commenced. Some of the Hongkong Police Force under Inspector Kent came and helped to clear away the planks. One after another the men were rescued and meanwhile the motor and other ambulances arrived. All five were rather badly hurt and removed to hospital in the ambulances. One man especially presented a pitiable object as he was carried to the ambulances. He had all his front teeth knocked out. The extent of the men's injuries could not be ascertained at the time.

Later.
One of the injured men succumbed to his injuries last night. The others are all in some danger.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A special Criminal Sessions was held before the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court this morning when a Chinese member of the Chinese Labour Corps was charged with the murder of a comrade on the high seas whilst the s.s. *Telthylus* was passing the mouth of the Red Sea on May 7 last bound from Europe to China with a contingent of recruited Labour Corps men of which both the accused and the deceased are members.

The Acting Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared for the Crown whilst the Hon. Mr. C. G. Ambrose, O.B.E., was assigned for the defence.

The following were on the jury: Messrs. F. X. Ribeiro, W. B. Musket, F. M. Garcia, W. B. Blackburn, V. M. V. Ribeiro, E. M. Webb and J. P. Navier.

The Attorney-General outlined the case for the prosecution and said the prisoner was charged with murder on the high seas on the British ship *Telthylus* in the early morning of May 7 while the ship was passing the Southern end of the Red Sea. The ship was carrying Chinese members of the Labour Corps who had served in France and were being repatriated to Tsingtau. Both the prisoner and the deceased were members of the Corps. Evidence would be produced to prove that there had been a quarrel between the prisoner and the deceased, two days before the murder, over some money. A member of the contingent would depose that he heard a noise and getting up, followed the accused to the prisoner's cabin where the prisoner holding a knife in his left hand, Lieut. Washburn gripped his wrist and certain conversation took place between the lieutenant and the prisoner, which, said Counsel, he believed would be the subject of some argument and therefore he would not tell the jury about it now. Lieut. Washburn would also depose to the fact that the knife had blood stains on it and the prisoner also bore blood marks on his shirt. He had no wounds and therefore it was clear that the blood was not his. Another officer of the C.I.F. (Capt. Brown) would say that he kept in the cabin next to Lieut. Washburn's and hearing voices, he went to the latter's cabin and saw him holding the prisoner's left wrist. He (prisoner) had a blood stained knife in his hand. There was also blood on his shirt. When the prisoner was charged at the Police Station here, he said: "I did not kill the man. I was sitting down eating a piece of bread when a police whistle was blown. I ran to see what was the matter and was arrested. I don't know why I was arrested." When examined by the magistrate, said Counsel, prisoner said: "I had a quarrel with the deceased over some money but it is not true that I killed him."

Mr. W. A. Tyrrell, an officer on the *Telthylus*, was then called and before this witness was sworn, his Lordship asked the Attorney-General why the case was not tried at the first British port. He understood the ship stayed both at Penang and Singapore. "We are prepared to do our duty, but it is clear that Singapore has the first obligation in this matter. I would like full enquiry made by your Lordship, with all respects to your Lordship, I intended asking this witness for an explanation. I am much obliged to your Lordship for having mentioned it."

S.S. "NANKING."

SUICIDE ON VOYAGE.

The *China Mail* s.s. *Nanking* (Captain T. H. Dobson) arrived last night from San Francisco. There were 97 first and 58 second class passengers, and 225 steerage. During the voyage there were four deaths, one of which was a suicide.

The *Nanking* leaves at daylight to-morrow for Vladivostok to take Czechoslovak troops to America.

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

An attempted armed robbery at 219, Reclamation Street on Thursday night led to arrests by the Police. A party of marauders, armed with daggers, entered the house and whilst on their way to the first floor were seen by the inmates who raised the alarm. The Police were promptly told and were in time to arrest six of the men.

"NO SALVAGE NO PAY."

STRANDING OF "JOSHIN MARU."

The *China Mail* some time ago reported the stranding of the *Joshin Maru* on the "Cape of Good Hope" off Swatow on April 29.

The preliminary operations were entrusted to the Taikoo Dock Company but were unsuccessful. The O.S.K. were advised to cut away the forepart of the ship about 50 feet. The Head Office at Osaka did not agree to this and offered the job to the Taikoo Company on the principle of no salvage no pay. This offer was not accepted. Since then the ship has been left as stranded. A photograph seen by a *China Mail* reporter shows the ship close to the shore and well out of the water. She has a list of about 12 degrees. The damage is in the forehold slightly to starboard which accounts for the list.

The O.S.K. superintendent has been to Swatow to see the wreck. He has now gone to Osaka to report to the Head Office. It is expected that a salvage party will be sent from Japan.

THE AMERICAN CLUB?

MOST UNLIKELY.

The suggestion that there should be an American club in Hongkong is most unlikely to fructify. Speaking to a prominent American resident this morning, a *China Mail* reporter was informed that the formation of a club, or at any rate a club as such an institution is generally understood, is most improbable. "For the few Americans there are here," said our informant, "it would be impossible to run a club. We have all the club life we need at the Hongkong Club. There would be nothing more than a monthly tiffin if anything comes of it. In Shanghai where we have about a thousand Americans it is different."

"I suppose that a big club would be impossible on account of expense and a small place would be too undignified for an American Club suggested our representative."

That's it, was the reply.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

From to-night (Saturday) up to 10th inst. a pathetic and fanciful story of the courage and resourcefulness of a child whose "Gambler" father did not want her, is to be screened in the Hongkong theatre, featuring Marguerite Clark in the "Valentine Girl," a play of 6 parts. It is a masterful blending of pathos and charm, quaint humour and appeal. The beautiful girl who has captivated the world dainty, written by Laura Sawyer and the whole arrangement presented by Daniel Frohman.

In addition to the above splendid picture, new comedies and comedies will also be screened. New programmes at the Matinees.

CIRCUS COMING.

Boys and girls, and all children of the larger growth, there's a circus coming! Bostock's Royal Italian Circus is leaving Haiphong about the 10th, on a specially chartered steamer, and will open at Kowloon about June 16 or 17. M. Almazoff assures us there are 42 artists 30 of them stars, and 200 animals. The Band is Italian, and the tent new, the seating luxurious. At Bangkok the King of Siam liked the show, and said so. The Indo-China papers speak highly of it.

S. S. "CHUSAN."

The *China Navigation* s.s. *Chusan* (Captain D. D. Davies) arrived yesterday from Bombay and Singapore which ports she left on May 12 and June 1 respectively. The *Chusan* brought 2,000 tons of cargo consigned to the P. & O.

During the voyage the ship's carpenter disappeared overboard. No reason can be assigned for the disappearance.

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THE POSITION OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

The *Pioneer Mail* says:—The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri recently delivered a lecture in Madras on the "Present Situation and our Critics," in the course of which he took occasion to discuss the position of Europeans in India. We are so often told that our political troubles in this country are due to the social aloofness and unsympathetic attitude of the European community that it is extremely refreshing to find a gentleman of Mr. Sastri's mental calibre giving an Indian audience the other side of the picture. He is one of the few who has tried to understand the European point of view and he realizes that the charge of lack of sympathy cannot be made against one section only. The wall of reserve which he remarks as existing to-day between European and Indian has been erected, he says, quite as much by the latter as by the former, and on this subject the following statement of his, as reported in the *Madras Times*, is particularly illuminating. "There were some amongst Indians who did not wish that any Indian of prominence should be associated even in social matters with Europeans. He had often been criticized for his attempts to understand Europeans and to be understood by them. He knew such criticism proceeded from complete ignorance to understand the necessities of Indian conditions. He had just now said that it was one of their primary duties to increase the volume of sympathetic opinion in England. For that they had to mollify and subdue to sympathy the asperities of European opinion here. Now every one of them knew that sympathy was born of true knowledge and intercourse. These are wise words and we trust that Mr. Sastri's hearers took them to heart. The attitude of which he speaks is too common; the majority of Indian politicians demands sympathy and concessions while they themselves will give none. A frank recognition that there are differences of taste and custom which must render freedom of social intercourse always a matter of difficulty would make that intercourse easier, but Indians are rarely disposed to admit that these differences are the real cause; they persist in attributing the difficulty of social relationship to the 'reserve' of the European. Yet a moment's reflection on the wide influence of such ideas as have created the caste system, the 'purdah' system and similar customs would show that the difficulty lies deeper than that, and wherever there is a mutual recognition of this underlying difference of inherited ideas social intercourse becomes a pleasure to both sides."

Politically this attitude is a grave mistake, as Mr. Sastri was at pains to emphasize. "It was the fashion amongst a certain section of Indian politicians to treat Anglo-Indian critics as if they did not matter much, in current politics; but as things at present were ordered, they did count for a very great deal indeed. They were a factor which it was not wise to ignore. To have them (Anglo-Indians) on their side, if they could would be a great strength, but to have them against themselves was to fight against odds." That is quite true and the "approchement" which Mr. Sastri desires is by no means impossible. There are many Europeans in India who are friends to reform and would gladly co-operate with Indians in an attempt to put the Government on a more liberal basis; any Indian party that displayed a real sense of responsibility in public affairs would be certain, as we have often pointed out in these columns, of European support.

THE COUNCIL OF EIGHT.

The following is a cable to the *Pioneer* from London:—It has been said that the Council of Eight of the Peace Conference consists of seven amateurs and one diplomat, namely, Baron Sonnino. If so, he has done little towards re-establishing the vanished prestige of the old diplomacy. But he would be forgetful of his rules if he negotiated without regard to the force behind him. Since the military possibilities behind him are obviously scanty, he must be presumed to have been reckoning on the power to upset the Peace Conference, which would be no more advantageous to Italy than to her allies. They having refused to be frightened into yielding, some sort of compromise would appear inevitable. When it has been made, the Italian Government will have to face a disappointed people whose Chauvinism it deliberately encouraged.

85% of passages by the Messageries Maritimes steamers have been requisitioned by the French Government.

PRESENT-DAY DANZIG.

Says a Home writer: I travelled to Danzig three weeks ago by the railway line through Mława, which has since become so prominent in the question of the return of General Haller's army to Poland. We spent the night at Mława before crossing the frontier to be attached to a German morning train, in a saloon carriage that had once belonged to the Russians and was now decorated with the White Eagle of Poland. At intervals during the night we heard the German frontier guards firing at food smugglers, whom none of them has yet been known even to wound. Close by the station was a building that had once been the Russian Custom-house. In the early days of the war a Zeppelin had dropped a bomb that killed twenty-two people close to its walls, only to be brought down itself eight yards away. Since then it had done service as a German field hospital, and in its garden were buried, under rough inscribed stones, German soldiers—often with Polish names—and beside them, without distinction, many "an unknown Russian soldier."

Now, half a ruin, it was doing duty as a depot providing meals for thousands of Polish refugees coming back from Germany, and permanent shelter for a few of them who were unable to continue their journey. I saw a train-load—men, women, and children—arrive and undergo examination by the German officials just across the frontier at Mława. An old pair of German soldier's trousers was taken out of the sack in which one of the men was carrying his luggage; otherwise they were passed through freely, and, once safely on Polish soil at Mława, donned any Sunday clothes that they still possessed for the last stage of their journey, the men hastening to buy small Polish eagles to fasten in their caps. This train-load, I was told, were in better case than most of the refugees that came to Mława; and I had already heard details of the sufferings of some who had come to the frontier a few weeks before in unarmoured cattle trucks. From one train over twenty children had been taken out dead.

In Danzig itself I was faced, as I came out of the station, with a large poster, printed in plain black letters on a white ground:

"West Preussen ist deutsch, und will Deutsch bleiben."

[West Prussia is German, and will remain German.—Ed. C.M.] The station itself and the streets outside it were full of men in uniform, mostly demobilized soldiers. I never saw any of them salute an officer. The nearest approach to military discipline publicly visible in Danzig was seen at the relief of the guard soon after noon each morning, when a handful of very young and raw-looking recruits marched up behind a band, the guard whom they relieved slipping away without formality through the crowd which always attended the ceremony on fine days. On Sunday the Colonel commanding a regiment in the district came in to lunch at my hotel in full-dress uniform without anyone showing interest in his presence, and by dinner-time he had relapsed into an old and bald gentleman in a black morning coat. The following day, as I came up the Vistula on a tug, returning to town from the port, where I had been watching German dock labourers unloading sacks of American flour for Poland, I was followed at about twenty yards' distance by a launch in which sat two German officers in long grey cloaks. One of them was General von Below, commanding the district. In the stern of his boat a German flag was fluttering in the wind. He landed, receiving no salute from the men in charge of the launch, who then hauled down the official flag and bundled it carelessly under a seat.

Danzig, besides its noble and adventurous memories, has a present beauty of its own. The Crown Prince used often to visit it before the war for summer yachting, and I do not criticize his taste. There is a charming view of an old quarter, of the town as you come up the river from the harbour. There are some fine old Polish buildings in its streets, and one passage at least, running down to the quayside, where the ancient houses are built with small courts in front of them, separated from the roadway with admirably-wrought iron railings and panels. A grand old red-brick cathedral, the Marienkirche, stands in the heart of the town. Its walls still bear a notice in English telling visitors to apply at a particular house for the keys. And in the town museum you may see a small but beautiful collection of—elaborately carved furniture especially of armchairs made in oak and ebony, of a Dutch pattern and sometimes of Dutch make.

The modern speciality of Danzig is its amber. Whole shops are filled with amber articles—beads, brooches, and necklaces, cigarette-holders and seals. I heard that the crews of ships visiting Danzig had done some profitable bartering between amber and soap. I do not know what was the current rate of exchange between soap and amber, though it was said to be becoming much less favourable to the importer. Perhaps it may be deduced from the fact that an American whom I met was preparing to receive in exchange for a single bar of soap a German helmet, sword, revolver, and iron cross.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S FAREWELL.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir David Beatty, on taking leave of the Grand Fleet, addressed the officers and ship's company of the "Queen Elizabeth" battleship as follows:—"I am taking this opportunity of saying good-bye to my shipmates, and in doing so I will read to you the last General Order which I shall issue to the Grand Fleet:—"In bidding good-bye to the Grand Fleet I desire to express to officers and men the deep regret which I feel at leaving those who have shared so loyally and devotedly the stress of the past years of war. In success, in disappointment, and in monotony the spirit of the Fleet has been beyond praise, and the highest traditions of our great Service have been upheld. I leave in full confidence that the spirit of the Grand Fleet will remain, that the lessons learnt in the war will be laid to heart, and that the mutual respect and understanding which exist between officers and men will be maintained and fostered for the safety and honour of King and Empire."

"I need hardly say that my wishes as regards the "Queen Elizabeth" will be fulfilled. For over two years she has carried my flag under conditions unprecedented, and during that time the "Queen Elizabeth" has made a name for herself worthy of her position as the Fleet flagship. In efficiency, in smartness, in cleanliness, and in good spirit the "Queen Elizabeth" has shown an example to the rest of the Fleet which a fleet flagship ought to do. When my flag comes down you will carry the flag of my second-in-command, and under him I am quite sure the reputation which the "Queen Elizabeth" has established will be maintained. You have to remember that the period in front of us is going to be different. Renown sets in, new features appear, and new difficulties arise, all of which have got to be overcome. But I am confident that in the future, as in the past, the "Queen Elizabeth" will live up to the reputation which she has made. It is a great one, and it will be difficult, but those who are left on board can do it. The spirit of the "Queen Elizabeth" and the spirit of the Grand Fleet will remain."

"I thank you, Captain Chatfield, officers, chief petty officers, petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for your loyal and whole-hearted support during the two years past. Without that support my task would have been much more difficult. Recently at Liverpool you were able to realize something of the feeling in the country with which the Navy is considered. You were fortunate in being there, and I hope you will all pass on to your friends in other ships the knowledge that you have gained that the people of this country are fully aware of what they owe to the Navy, and are full of gratitude to the Navy for the part that they have played."

"I was proud to have representatives of my flagship to support me on that occasion. I received the freedom not as David Beatty, but as the representative of the Grand Fleet. The honour is to you as much as it is to me, and in all subsequent functions of that sort the honour that is being done to me embraces every man in the Fleet. I am the figurehead. I have to make the speeches, but you are really the recipients of the honours just as much as I am, and I think that at Liverpool they made that quite plain."

"It is good for you to know that the feeling in the country is what it is. Sometimes in the Navy we have a sort of feeling in our minds that because we are out of sight we are out of mind. That is not so. Therefore I would remind you that that feeling entails certain obligations upon us, that we have to continue to hold ourselves worthy of the trust, that unflinching trust, which England has in the great Service to which we all have the honour to belong."

"I now say good-bye to you. This is to me a sad day because it brings to an end my service in the Fleet, and I may say my service afloat. I am still a servant of the State, and so long as I may be employed, or am employed, in the service of the State or in the service of that great Service to which you all know I belong body and soul, you may depend upon my sympathizing with you and assisting every man and officer of the Fleet in his just aspiration. What the future holds for us I cannot say; I will not prophesy. I thank you, and remember that, although I have gone, I still remain a comrade and friend. Good-bye."

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE. HONGKONG & CHINA DISTRICT.

APPOINTMENT. Mr. Ho Leung, Divisional Superintendent, Victoria Division, is appointed to act as Corps Superintendent until further notice.

HOLYOAK ATTENDANCE CUP. The Holyoak attendance Cup has been awarded for 1918 to the No. 4 V.A.D. (Queen's College Division).

THE SOLDIER'S TUNIC.

Speaking at a meeting of the Hull Sanatorium Committee, Mr. H. Stonehouse, J.P., the chairman, referred to the great increase in the number of deaths from consumption, and criticized the Army Council in regard to soldiers' dress. I believe, he said, "the Army Council could render most valuable assistance, and I fear they are partially responsible for our unsatisfactory report for this reason: they are perpetuating a style of dress for the soldier which is manifestly injurious to health. The tight fitting tunic and overcoat buttoned close up to the chin robs the neck of freedom, contracts the chest, and gives the lungs no play. The rigid formula of the Army is that a slight fit smartens the appearance, but surely it is time these antiquated regulations were revised and the Army authorities acknowledged that a smart appearance is quite a minor matter when the question of health is concerned. I trust the medical faculty will use its influence in agitating for the removal of this conventional stupidity."

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS. NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY announce the augmentation of the present double daily train service by a third Trans-Continental train.

The Trans-Canada Limited. The New Train will leave Vancouver Daily for Montreal Connecting for all points in Eastern Canada and United States.

Running Time Vancouver to Montreal 33.15 hours.

The "TRANS-CANADA LIMITED" will be devoted to First Class Sleeping Car passengers and will consist entirely of Compartment Observation and Standard Sleeping cars, Dining car and Baggage cars.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

TUESDAY, June 10, 1919, commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

4 Cases Zinc Sheets, 2 Rolls Rubber Insertion Cloth, 2 Coils Indian Rubber Strip, 25 Cases Sterilized Milk, 11 Cases Matches, 41 Sacks Flour, 350 Dozen Cotton Underpants.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Two "FARMSON" Lawn Mowers NEW.

And Two Sextants.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY, The 20th day of June, 1919, at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION 1 OF SECTION C OF INLAND LOT No. 1417. Together with the messuage, erected thereon known as No. 750 Aberdeen Street, Victoria aforesaid. Term, 999 years created by Crown Lease dated the 16th day of June 1898. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.50 Area about 932 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON BROS. & MASTER, Principal Buildings for House Street, Hongkong.

Or to the Mortgagees, or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

NEW IMPORT ORDER.

COTTON AND OTHER GOODS TO BE UNRESTRICTED.

The President of the Board of Trade, after duly considering the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports, has given the following directions in regard to the prohibitions of imports:—

1. That no restriction is to be granted for cotton hosiery other than in the piece, for which a ration of 50 per cent. of 1918 imports is to be allowed.

2. That no restrictions are to be retained on cotton yarn and grey and bleached cloth other than cotton ducats after 30th April.

3. That dyed, coloured, and printed cotton goods are to be admitted freely from all sources.

4. That the present authority to import 200,000 gross of boxes of matches monthly from Scandinavia is to remain in force, and that an additional quantity not exceeding 50,000 gross of boxes monthly is to be allowed to be imported from Belgium.

5. That the importation of wild animals and live birds is to be allowed to continue.

6. That the importation of works of art should be allowed freely, but should be controlled by the issue of licences.

In accordance with the above a general licence has been issued for the importation of dyed, coloured, and printed cotton goods, general licences being already in existence in respect of wild animals and live birds. The general licence for works of art has been withdrawn.

Applications for special licences should be made, as usual, to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Curlew Place, London, S.W.1.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT & MONDAY NIGHT

at 9.15 p.m.

Ambassador James W. Gerard's "MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"



PRICES:— Press Circle \$3.00, Stalls \$2.00 & \$1.00. Booking at Moutrie's.

SOME PEOPLE APPLY FOR INSURANCE TOO LATE! IF YOUR FAMILY NEEDS PROTECTION APPLY NOW. TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE. THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA. F. M. WELLES, Manager. 12, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Exquisite Dancing Exhibition.

Miss PHILLIS FAYE

A well known Australian Danseuse will give a brilliant exhibition of fancy Dancing at the Victoria To-night.

Don't Miss the opportunity

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JUST TO HAND.

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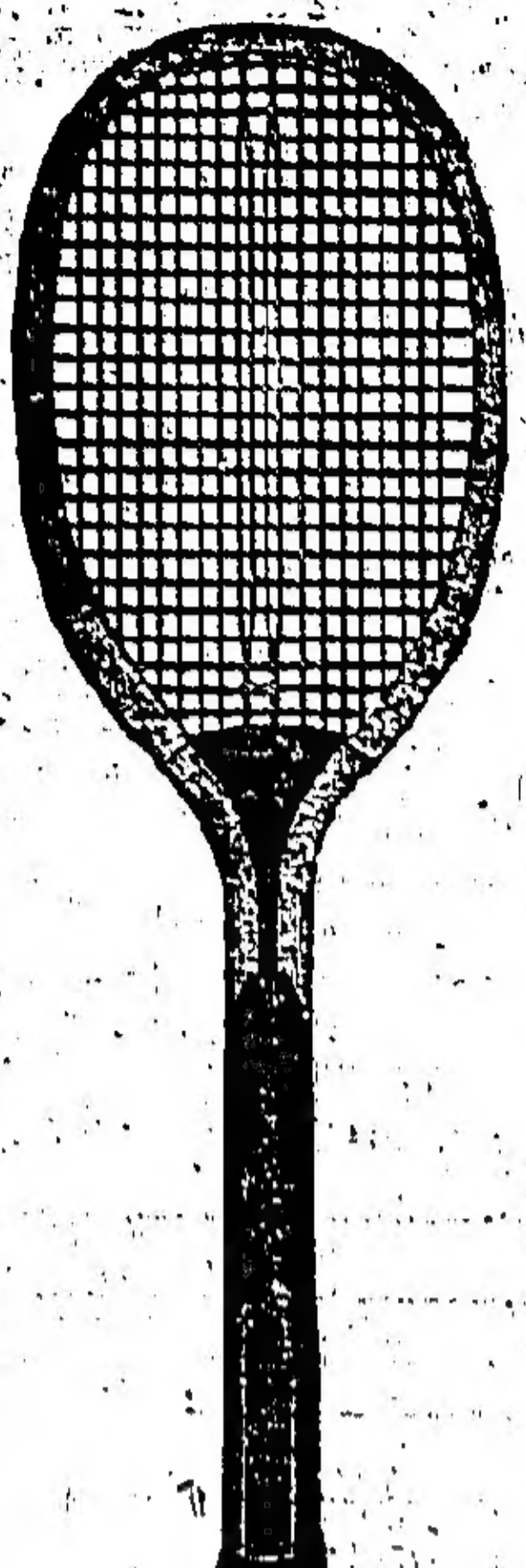
\$20.00 EACH.

"TOURNAMENT"

\$12.50 EACH.

"VANTAGE"

\$10.00 EACH.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW MUSIC

"HONGKONG" - ONE STEP. POOR BUTTERFLY - FOX TROT. A LITTLE BIT MORE - " YOU AND I - " HAWAIIAN BUTTERFLY - " ETC., ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL 1392.

BIG BEN



THE No. 1 ALARM CLOCK SOLD EVERYWHERE.

For Constipation, Liver Disorders and Bilious Complaints. Relieves GOUT and RHEUMATISM and prevents INDIGESTION. AQUAPERIA. BRITISH APERTIENT MINERAL WATER. BOTTLED AT HARROGATE SPRING, ENGLAND. FOR SALE AT THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1977.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY.

WINE GROWERS TO H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price: Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20. " " 2 doz. Pints \$21.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. WINE MERCHANTS, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICESTO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.
SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
NEURALIA		30th June	8th July

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	8th July	25th July

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

ARRATON APCAR	11th June	Due Calcutta 3rd July.
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SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai and Kobe about
JAPAN DUNERA	18th June 24th June	Shanghai and Kobe Shanghai only.

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand
Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel by E.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and
Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Comptroller and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.FUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo,
Suez & Port Said.YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 13th June, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 27th June, at Noon.MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 26th June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TORIWA MARU ... Sunday, 16th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOBOKU MARU ... Saturday, 14th June.

SHINRYU MARU ... end of June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGON MARU ... Wednesday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

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MISHIMA MARU (Omitting Yokohama) Tuesday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU ... Monday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Peris Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Koror Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 18th June, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 15th August.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Western Knight	The Admiral Line	About 1st August.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Strait, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 14th June.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 22nd June.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Archer	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	About 12th June.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
Australia, Port, &c. via Manila	Kyoto Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th July.
Australia, Port, &c. via Japan	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	About 30th June.
New York via Panama	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	About 30th June.
New York via Suez	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	About 30th June.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th June, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th June, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai via Swatow & Amoy	Chungking	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th June, at Noon.
Shanghai via Swatow & Amoy	Chungking	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th June, at Noon.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Chungking	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th June, at Noon.
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Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Chungking	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th June, at Noon.
Bombay & Colombo via Singapore	Chungking	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th June, at Noon.
London and Antwerp	Chungking	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th June, at Noon.
London via Spore, Pang & Cbo &c.	Chungking	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th June, at Noon.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Chungking	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th June, at Noon.

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Having arrived from the above ports,
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at their risk into the Godowns and/or
extra Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst.,
at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns where
they will be examined. Claims against
the steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1919.

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FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
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Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
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Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
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and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of the
Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before
bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns where they
will be examined on June 10th, at
10 o'clock.

All claims must be presented within a
month of the steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all
Goods remaining undelivered after
June 12, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected by us in any case whatever.

Consignees are requested to send their
Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Alexandra Buildings.
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 5, 1919.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP

LENGTH
OF STEEL
BLOCKSENTRANCE
BREADTHDEPTH OVER
SLIP AT
ORDINARY
TIDE LEVELRISE OF TIDE
AT SPRING
TIDES

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP

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CHINA'S CASE.

A REPLY TO JAPAN.

The following statement has been issued by the Chinese Government through Reuter's Agency:—

The attention of the Chinese Government has been drawn to a comprehensive statement recently made to newspaper correspondents regarding Far Eastern affairs by a member of the Japanese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. Inasmuch as it is of equal importance for the public throughout the world to grasp thoroughly what are the fundamental views of the competent authorities in China regarding the solution of existing difficulties, particularly as the Chinese Government represents both by population and by territory three-quarters of the region of Eastern Asia, earnest attention is invited to the analysis that follows.

At the outset it may be frankly admitted that, prior to the Revolution of 1911 and the institution of the Republic, China had no very definite foreign policy beyond seeking to curtail the political ill-effects of her increasing contact with Western nations. The Manchu dynasty, as in the case of Japan of former days, being devoted to the policy of seclusion and unable to reconcile the principle of personal government with the desire of foreign nations to open up the country. Consequently, the history of the period prior to the inauguration of the Republic seems with a few exceptions, to be a record of military operations, others being peacefully settled.

THE WAR WITH JAPAN.

It never to good purpose today to revive in detail bitter memories now that the great and beneficent conception of the League of Nations is solving international rivalries and substituting conciliation and compromise for the constant threat of war. But the Government of the Republic of China owes it to the nation from whom it derives its mandate, and to the memory of the officials of the past, to draw attention to the fact that during the present struggle in the Far East, the Chinese Government has been forced to defend its rights of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to maintain the peace and stability of the region of Eastern Asia. The Chinese Government has been forced to defend its rights of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to maintain the peace and stability of the region of Eastern Asia. The Chinese Government has been forced to defend its rights of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to maintain the peace and stability of the region of Eastern Asia.

Reference has been made to the territorial issues that followed the war, and which are admitted by all historians to have been largely the cause of the Boxer outbreak in 1900. China, in the instances referred to, simply yielded to force majeure. But in the case of the Power—England—the late Lord Salisbury, then British Foreign Secretary, publicly declared in Parliament in regard to Russia should hold Port Arthur, that British action had been dictated by the desire to hearten and encourage the Chinese people—this great statement no doubt having in mind the issuance of the temporary occupation of Port Hamilton in 1897 as a countermove against Russia. It is important to remember in these days of short memories, that from the time that Manchu first sailed down the Hwang River in 1847, China was subject to increasing pressure from the House of Romanoff; that this pressure was reflected not only in Manchuria and in the maritime provinces, but in 1860—and renamed the Primorsk—but in Korea as well, the incessant Russian intrigues contributing in no small degree to the former animosity existing between China and Japan.

THE BOXER OUTBREAK.

It is naturally a matter of delicacy for the present Republican Government of China to deal with the mad acts of the Boxers in 1900, acts which lasted during two months and are comparable only to the Bolshevik excesses which have distressed all Europe for nearly two years. But prompted by the necessity to do justice to the memory of men who remained loyal to their duties, and bearing in mind the universal present demand of the Chinese people that the penalties and indemnities of the Boxer settlement, which have weighed down the country for nearly twenty years, be now rectified, the present Government ventures to recall that in 1900 two of the Chinese Foreign Office, in their earliest desire to stay the rise of popular violence, changed the terms of an Imperial Edict so that it read that all foreigners in the country should be protected instead of attacked—and suffered martyrdom in consequence; that in spite of the encouragement of private members of the Manchu House to the mob, many civil and military officials both in the capital and in the provinces used their utmost efforts to defeat the mad plan of massacre and outrage; and that to this circumstance is due the fact that a black chapter was not stained with universal tragedy.

The general conclusion which followed this upheaval gave imperialist Russia the excuse she had long coveted. The armed invasion of Manchuria and the rapid completion of the railway network, which was to have been a joint Russo-Chinese commercial enterprise but was turned into a military weapon, brought the war of 1904-5 between Russia and Japan, a conflict in which China was deeply concerned since it was fought entirely on her own soil. Although by her Treaty with Japan of December 1905, China ratified the Portsmouth Treaty, and transferred to Japan the usufruct of the Port Arthur territory and the operating of the South Manchurian railways, she never ceased hoping that the evacuation of Manchuria, Japan having pledged herself specifically under article 2 of the supplementary Treaty of 1905 to remove her troops entirely so soon as China should have arranged with Russia a similar evacuation. Many years have elapsed since Japan gave that written, public undertaking; but the series of secret agreements, entered into by her with the now defunct Russian government, largely as it would seem because of the abortive American proposal of a decade ago for the neutralisation of the Manchurian railways, have defeated Chinese hopes. That the Republic of Russia, once internal peace has been re-established, will not fail to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of her neighbour is to-day confidently believed.

THE KIAUCHOW QUESTION.

When war against Germany broke out in 1914 China was not unaware of the importance of the Kiaochow question and the necessity of securing that her territory should be intact. Consequently, the late President Yuan Shih-kai had commenced negotiations for the retrocession of the whole Kiaochow territory before he had knowledge of the fact that Great Britain had invoked the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and that Japan was about to serve an ultimatum on Germany. This present Chinese Government feels strongly that it is an error on the part of those who now hold close and trusted Allies not to have requested her aid at the very commencement of the European war over the matter of Kiaochow. China, although admittedly surprised by the catalytic struggle, and with the precedent of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 in mind, when by mutual agreement the French and North German war-vessels then in Chinese waters maintained strict neutrality and even co-operated in police-work, would willingly have taken in 1914 the decision of 1917—and at once neutralised the presence of the small German force of 1,000 men in her port by setting in motion the her invulnerable army she had within striking distance. But in 1914 there were diplomatic considerations in Peking enjoining caution on her part, and it was no direct fault of hers that a great opportunity was missed. When, later, President Yuan Shih-kai again clearly showed his willingness to participate in the great struggle, persistent efforts were made in certain quarters to defeat his plan; and consequently it was not until American direct invitation of February 1917 that China was able safely to take the action she had long contemplated. To reproach her to-day for three years of neutrality is seemingly to show cynicism.

THE TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS.

Since the Japanese Delegate to the Peace Conference has pointedly referred to the Twenty-one Demands, it is incumbent on the Chinese Government to draw attention to the fact that China's acquiescence to terms offensive of her good government was secured by means of an ultimatum to which she was forced to surrender because of the pre-occupation of the world in the European war. It is a fact that the model, followed, in terms imposed upon her at the point of the bayonet.

THE SERVANTS' HALL.

It is curious how the servant's cap and apron have become anathema to the newer school of "house assistant," which sees in them the badge of servitude. They are, after all, but a survival from times when everybody wore caps and aprons, and both were very wonderful and very elaborate confections in a well-regulated Georgian household. Generally they were considered to lend dignity; certainly aprons have most charming lines. Unfortunately things usually begin to be admired when the fashion of them is on the wane. Breton caps and aprons still exist, but the young Bretonne much prefers to be in the fashion and wear a hideous shiny black straw sailor hat. In the hierarchy of the servants' hall caps and aprons have inner meanings. Thus the lady's maid wears no cap, while the housekeeper marks her status with a black satin apron, gold-trimmed. Foreign maids of course wear no caps, and our own maids always excite foreign admiration for their trimness and their smart black and white. Perhaps now that leured women are taking to aprons for knitting they may become fashionable again. After all, waiters are not striking against dress-clothes, nor, curiously enough, are wearers of dress-clothes striking against waiters.

was the German model, the 99 year lease of Port Arthur and the 99 year Manchurian railways concession which she was forced to agree to being the precise German Shanghai terms. In subsequent agreements made by Japan under a former cabinet, the principles followed have been equally dangerous not only to China's liberty of action but to her true independence, and if she now claims the abrogation or modification of all and sundry agreements it is because their terms are incompatible with the principles on which the League of Nations is founded. That the Germans were expelled from Shantung at a cost of 2,000 precious Japanese lives in the Kiaochow operations is an incontestable fact. But the attention of the Chinese people has been attracted to the fact that, in the European war, Germany was similarly expelled from Alsace-Lorraine largely through the co-operation of an American army of two million men who have so far not plumed through their chiefs one foot of railways or one yard of rich mining lands of the recovered French provinces. It is likewise a matter of public knowledge that England, who has made the fields of Flanders one vast cemetery for her youth, and laid upon herself the greatest National Debt the world has ever known, has not asked Belgium one single concession or requested that she must be granted anything that others may not have.

CHINA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR.

These things are vital to the Chinese people who through the great recent development of their daily press and the great increase of daily telegraphic news are fully apprised of what is happening elsewhere in the world. They know full well how violation of the principle of nationality is alike injurious to both aggressor and victim; they have been taught how the whole political life of France has been poisoned by resentment over Alsace-Lorraine and how also the political life of Germany has been poisoned. It is consequently no exaggeration to declare that irreconciliation is already raising its head not only in Korea but in Manchuria and Shantung as well—foreign issues occupying all attention to the detriment of domestic advancement. The Chinese people know that their contribution to the war has been indeed small, although it might have been larger and more important. But at least, in one thing, they are sure: Chinese labourers in England and France have recruited, and whose numbers could have been indefinitely increased without perceptibly affecting an inexhaustible manpower; China showed something of the fruitless possibilities her territory will offer when peaceful development and good fellowship have taken the place of foreign garrisons; and no longer used as disruptive agencies; when publicly restored to honour, the power of every district of her domains is confided to her own citizens and not given over to those who covet her potential wealth.

It is vital and imperative that these issues should be rightly measured in the public mind. Since the Revolution of 1911 and the adoption of Western principles of government China has been given no legitimate opportunity to develop herself either politically or economically. Schisms, often prompted by foreign influences, have torn her asunder and arrested her progress; and whilst Japan has grown rich from the world-conflict, she herself has grown ever poorer. It now seems that a complete mandatory be given her to regulate her own destinies, and to secure her true autonomy, it is because she is convinced that it is solely by this method that lasting peace and happiness can be brought to Eastern Asia and the ill-effects of the history of the past quarter of a century totally expunged.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

No. 88 CO. R.G.A. "A" v. MANCHESTER REPT.

This match was played at Lynton on Thursday and won by the R.G.A. by 17 games. Scores:—

Capt. Lacey and Sgt. Atkinson, 88rd Co., beat Col. Harvey and Lt. Burnard, 6-9; beat R.S.M. Keenan and R.Q.M.S. Allen, 8-1; lost to Lt. Cavenagh and Pte. Ross, 6-5; lost to Mann and Pte. Green, 8-1; lost to Keenan and Allan, 6-3; beat Cavenagh and Ross, 5-4; beat Harvey and Burnard, 5-2.

Gnr. Sharpe and Gnr. Perkins, 88rd Co., beat Keenan and Allan, 7-2; beat Harvey and Burnard, 5-4; lost to Cavenagh and Ross, 6-5.

Totals: 88rd Co. R.G.A. "A" 40 games; Manchester, 82 games.

R.A.M.C. "B" v. 88th CO. R.G.A. "B."

This match was played at the Military Hospital on Thursday and won by the R.A.M.C. by 11 games. Scores:—

Pte. Hicks and Pte. Roberts, R.A.M.C., beat Sgt. Haskings and Gnr. Baines, 5-4; lost to Col. Taylor and Gnr. Moss, 4-5; lost to Gnr. Horsfield and Gnr. Sandell, 4-3.

L. Cpl. Ellaby and Pte. Cresdee, R.A.M.C., beat Haskings and Baines, 6-3; beat Taylor and Moss, 6-0; beat Horsfield and Sandell, 7-2.

Cpl. Woolman and Cpl. Horrocks, R.A.M.C., beat Haskings and Baines, 6-3; beat Taylor and Moss, 5-4; beat Horsfield and Sandell, 5-1.

Totals: R.A.M.C. "B," 51 games; 88th Co. R.G.A. "B," 30 games.

R.A.M.C. "B" v. 88th CO. R.G.A. "B."

Played at the Military Hospital and won by the R.A.M.C. by 11 games. Scores:—

Pte. Cresdee and Lce.-Corpl. Ellaby, R.A.M.C., beat Sgt. Lacey and Gunner Middleton, 6-4; beat Lieut. Hooper and Q.M.S. White, 7-2; beat Sgt. Reynolds and Gunner Winterton, 6-4.

Cpl. W. Woolman and Cpl. Horrocks, R.A.M.C., beat Lacey and Middleton, 6-3; lost to Hooper and White, 8-6; beat Reynolds and Winterton, 6-8.

Pte. Hicks and Pte. Roberts, R.A.M.C., lost to Lacey and Middleton, 8-6; lost to Hooper and White, 4-5; beat Reynolds and Winterton, 7-2.

Totals: R.A.M.C. "B," 46 games; 88rd Co. R.G.A. "B," 85 games.

HONGKONG JUNIOR TENNIS LEAGUE.

The following will represent St. Joseph's College in a league match against the Tai Kok Recreation Club on Saturday, 7th inst., on the Crutchever Cricket Club's ground, at 4 p.m.:—C. A. Goldenberg and S. A. Haurid, S. S. S. and S. Silva, M. H. Abbas and O. Ismail.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co. report on June 6:

The week under review has been a quiet one with a comparatively small business passing. The Shanghai Market is strong, the price of all Cotton Shares having advanced.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks after sales at \$685 are wanted at \$680.

Marine Insurances.—Canons are quiet with sellers at \$474. North China are wanted at Tls. 220 and Yangtze at Tls. 242. Unions are neglected, shares being on offer at \$190.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires remain nominal at \$141. Hongkong Fires have buyers at \$825.

Shipping.—Douglases after sales at \$60, are enquired for at \$60. Macao Steamboats have buyers at \$223 and Deferred Indos at \$153.

Refineries.—China Sugars have changed hands at \$128 and more shares are wanted at that figure. Mulabons are strong with buyers at \$35.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Wharves after sales at \$93 have buyers at \$92. Kowloon Docks are wanted at \$152 with no sellers under \$154. Shanghai Docks have improved to a buying quotation of Tls. 126.

Miscellaneous.—Cement has been taken off the Market in large quantities at \$7.80 Cash and \$7.80 June settlement. Dairy Farms are quiet with probable sellers at \$23. China Lights are wanted at \$67 (old) and \$12 (new). Ropes \$211. Watsons \$5. Fowls at \$11 and China Providents \$7.60 all buyers.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LOYD GEORGE TO THE WELSH DIVISION.

IF THEY DON'T SIGN AT VERSAILLES, YOU MUST MAKE 'EM SIGN IN BERLIN.

London, May 30th.

Addressing the Thirty-Eighth Welsh Division at Aintree recently, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Germans had declared they would not sign the Peace Treaty.

"We replied," he said, "Gentlemen, you must sign. If you don't do so in Versailles, you shall do so in Berlin."

The Premier continued: "We are not going to give way. The future of the world depends on this peace being imposed on Germany."

"If it is necessary for you to march to Berlin, if your leave is cancelled or your departure to England delayed, you will know that I alone am responsible, so you had better get your firing party out now."

See that the seal is put on the document you helped to write, and we shall have peace all the world over."

GREEKS TAKE MAGNESIA.

Giving Turkey Reubarb.

Greek troops have occupied Magnesia and Aidin, in Asia Minor. No incident of any kind is reported.

FLYING.

London, May 30th.

The N.C. 3 has left Lisbon, and is expected at Plymouth this afternoon.

The N.C. 4 came down near the Mondego river, 120 miles to the north of Lisbon.

London, May 30th.

The N.C. 4 is not damaged, but the flight will not be resumed to-day.

London, May 30th.

Reuter learns that the Admiralty contemplate a trans-Atlantic flight shortly with either the airship R. 33 or R. 34.

CRICKET.

London, May 30th.

Cambridge University beat the Army by ten wickets.

The match between Oxford University and the Australians was drawn.

SILVER.

Singapore, June 5th.

The silver market is quiet.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Holy Communion.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Opening Voluntary.

Responses: Psalm, Venite, Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Te Deum, Woodard, Smart and Turle: Jubilate, Tenebrae (IX Morning); Kyrie, Mendelssohn, Hymns, 255, 258, 595 (2nd Tune), 481, 501 (A. & M. 62).

Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

Opening Voluntary.

Responses: Psalm, Venite, Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Te Deum, Woodard, Smart and Turle: Jubilate, Tenebrae (IX Morning); Kyrie, Mendelssohn, Hymns, 255, 258, 595 (2nd Tune), 481, 501 (A. & M. 62).

Vesper Hymn.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Services for Whit Sunday.

Morning Service, 11 a.m.

Hymns, 123, 484, 132. To Deum.

Evening Service, 6 p.m.

Hymns, 255, 147, 147, 370.

Pracher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, June 8.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 PANDORA STREET.

Weekly Services.—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m.

Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study, 8 p.m.

Friday, Ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m.

DEATH OF INSP. TERRETT.

ECHO OF NAVAL CANTEN TRAGEDY.

Up at 11.30 this morning the C.S.P. had no confirmation of the report that the body of Inspector Terrett had been recovered.

Yesterday it was freely rumoured that accompanied by some Chinese police and other Chinese, Inspector Terrett had gone to identify a Chinese suspected of being implicated in the murder of Petty Officer W. Atmore, who was murdered by knife wounds in the night at the Naval Canteen last year.

We hear that when H.M.S. Robin was up river some time ago, some of the crew recognised a hawk as the former No. 2 boy at the Naval Canteen who disappeared when the murder was committed. The men wanted to arrest him on the spot but as the Robin was in Chinese waters the Commanding Officer would not sanction this illegal proceeding. Information was, however, sent to the Hongkong Police, it is said with the result that a party set out to identify the man.

SCHOOL BOYS IN COURT.

CONVICTED OF STEALING PLANTS.

Hearing was resumed this morning in the case in which two well-known students of St. Stephen's College were charged with stealing plants from the Botanical Gardens.

A charge of offering a bribe for their liberty to a constable who arrested them was also preferred against defendants.

Mr. B. Johnston, appearing for the defence stated that there was no evidence against the boys. An uprooted plant was picked up later and it was believed that another boy who had effected his escape had picked it out of his bed.

Mr. R. E. Lindell said he was satisfied that, first accused did not steal any flowers for if he had done so the forest guard who arrested him would have brought the flower with him to the station. In the case of second accused he would fine him \$10.

First accused was fined \$10 for attempted bribery.

Mr. R. E. Lindell's court case was crowded to overflowing this morning by students, to witness the conclusion of the case in which eleven Chinese school-boys and a school-master were charged with organizing an anti-Japanese procession in Kowloon last week.

The Captain Superintendent of Police, presiding, and Mr. J. H. de Almeida defended.

The C.S.P. having added a further charge under section 37 against the defendants to the effect, that accused had exhibited a notice in Chinese characters.

Hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

BIG CARGO SHIPMENT.

BY P. & O. "NEURALIA."

Cargo shipped per MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co. agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Neuralia, sailed on May 29.

For Manchester: 24 bales waste silk; for London, 2,524 packages, tea, 251 cases chinaware, 30 cases black-woodware, 3 cases silks, 10 bales cases, 101 bales raw silk, 800 bales tobacco leaf, 5 cases personal effects, 30 bales hides, 100 bags apricot kernel; 75 cases bristles, 120 bales rattanware, 10 cases human hair, 2 cases furniture, 3,004 packages sugar, 500 cases cassia sugar, 3 cases ginger, 1 case tea table, 2 bales waste silk; for Lyons: 910 bales raw silk; for Marseilles: 80 chests tea, 485 bales raw silk, 18 cases personal effects, 3 cases silks, 4 cases samples, 15 cases human hair, 271 rolls mats, 1 case rattanware, 5 packages feathers, 71 bales hides, 10 cases bambooware, 3 bales hammocks, 490 cases rubber, 100 cases stannised, 34 bales canvas ("wicker work") and 31 cases benjoin.

To the Garrick Club, "where for over 20 years I passed so many happy hours," his portrait as David Garrick by Pettie; £400 to his servant, Alfred William Street, still in his service; the gold-jewelled box presented to him by King Edward and Queen Alexandra; the diamond ring presented by the late Tsar Alexander III. and the gold cigarette box presented by King Edward and Queen Alexandra to his son; and his theatrical souvenirs and presentations to his wife.

After providing for a number of legacies and some annuities, the testator leaves the residue of his property as to one-third to his wife and one-third each to his son and daughter.

SIR C. WYNDHAM'S WILL.

PETITE PORTRAIT FOR GARRICK CLUB.

Sir Charles Wyndham, of York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., and of Wyndham's Theatre, the New Theatre, and the Criterion Theatre, who died on January 12, aged 81, has left a fortune of the value of £197,035, with net personalty £196,603.

He bequeathed—

To the Garrick Club, "where for over 20 years I passed so many happy hours," his portrait as David Garrick by Pettie; £400 to his servant, Alfred William Street, still in his service; the gold-jewelled box presented to him by King Edward and Queen Alexandra; the diamond ring presented by the late Tsar Alexander III. and the gold cigarette box presented by King Edward and Queen Alexandra to his son; and his theatrical souvenirs and presentations to his wife.

After providing for a number of legacies and some annuities, the testator leaves the residue of his property as to one-third to his wife and one-third each to his son and daughter.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOSTOCK'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

ESTABLISHED IN ROME, 1863.

THE BOSTOCK CIRCUIT.

Zoo, Glasgow.

Exhibition Hall, Glasgow.

Norwich Hippodrome.

Norwich Theatre Royal.

Ipwich Hippodrome.

Blantyre Hippodrome.

Paisley Hippodrome.

Motherwell Empire.

Bostock & Wombwell's Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Menageries.

Circus Bostock Hippodrome, Paris.

Bostock's Animal Arena M.S.A., Touring.

COMING! COMING!

TO HONGKONG.

FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY.

The same performances will be given as on two occasions BY ROYAL COMMAND before their MAJESTIES KING GEORGE V. QUEEN MARY and the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 7d. 11A. 25m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has again increased slightly at all reporting stations; it is probably highest in the vicinity of the Bonin Is., and lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 0.13 inch. Total since January 1st, 15.34 inches. Average of 25.88 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on the 8th.

1.—Hongkong to Gan'Rock. S. winds, fresh; cloudy, squally, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hainan and Loochoo. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Ho'gung and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

Co. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 7, 1919.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	99.74	99.70	99.76
Temperature	84	82	85
Humidity	82	84	77
Direction of Wind	SW	N	S
Force	3	3	3
Weather	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.13

Wicket open at 10 a.m. on the 7th. 1st Test open at 10 a.m. on the 7th. 1st Test open at 10 a.m. on the 7th.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, June 7, 1919.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the year 1909-10.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 1 inch below mean sea-level.

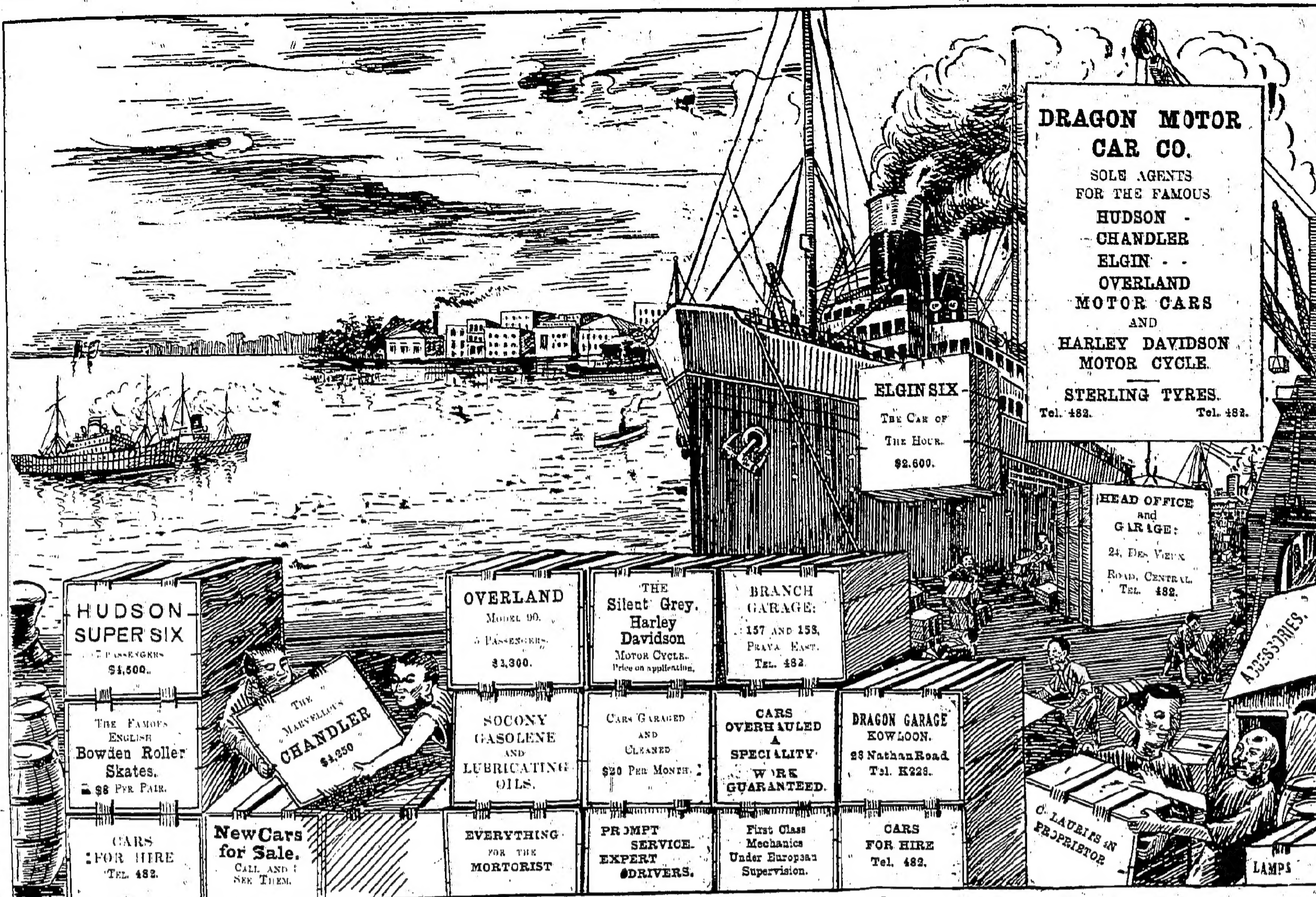
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lantau Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

June 8 to 13, 1919.

FRESH WATER			LOW WATER		
WEEK	DATE	MEAN TIME	WEEK	DATE	MEAN TIME
1	8	8:53	1	8	8:53
2	9	8:52	2	9	8:52
3	10	8:51	3	10	8:51
4	11	8:50	4	11	8:50
5	12	8:49	5	12	8:49
6	13	8:48	6	13	8:48
7	14	8:47	7	14	8:47
8	15	8:46	8	15	8:46
9	16	8:45	9	16	8:45
10	17	8:44	10	17	8:44
11	18	8:43	11	18	8:43
12	19	8:42	12	19	8:42
13	20	8:41	13	20	8:41
14	21	8:40	14	21	8:40
15	22	8:39	15	22	8:39
16	23	8:38	16	23	8:38
17	24	8:37	17	24	8:37
18	25	8:36	18	25	8:36
19	26	8:35	19	26	8:35
20	27	8:34	20	27	8:34
21	28	8:33	21	28	8:33
22	29	8:32	22	29	8:32
23	30	8:31	23	30	8:31
24	31	8:30	24	31	8:30

SIR C. WYNDHAM'S WILL.

PETITE PORTRAIT FOR GARRICK CLUB.



DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON - CHANDLER - ELGIN - OVERLAND - MOTOR CARS
AND
HARLEY DAVIDSON - MOTOR CYCLE
STERLING TYRES.
Tel. 482. Tel. 482.

ELGINSIX
THE CAR OF THE HOUR.
\$2,600.

HUDSON SUPER SIX
\$4,500.

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH Bowden Roller Skates.
\$8 PER PAIR.

THE MARVELLOUS CHANDLER
\$4,500.

OVERLAND
MODEL 90.
\$3,300.

THE Silent Gray. Harley Davidson MOTOR CYCLE.
Price on application.

BRANCH GARAGE:
157 AND 158, PRINCE STREET.
Tel. 482.

SOCONY GASOLINE AND LUBRICATING OILS.

CARS GARAGED AND CLEANED
\$20 PER MONTH.

CARS OVERHAULED A SPECIALITY. WORK GUARANTEED.

DRAGON GARAGE KOWLOON.
23 Nathan Road.
Tel. K228.

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST.

PROMPT SERVICE. EXPERT DRIVERS.

First Class Mechanics Under European Supervision.

CARS FOR HIRE
Tel. 482.

HEAD OFFICE and GARAGE:
24, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL.
Tel. 482.

LAURENCE & SONS
LAMP

New Cars for Sale.
CALL AND SEE THEM.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. Telephone 482

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, June 6. All shops in Shanghai and the settlements, including Szechow's and Wing On's, are still closed.

All Clubs, Societies, and Chambers of Commerce at separate meetings to-day demanding the release of the students, and the punishment of the traitors.

Over 300 delegates, representing commercial, industrial and educational bodies, and the Press Association and a temporary at the Curzon Club, and adopted the following resolutions: (1) to telegraph to Peking demanding the immediate punishment of the traitors; (2) to hold another meeting this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce; (3) to refuse to resume business and pay taxes until the traitors are punished.

The Shanghai Provincial assembly has passed a resolution to impound the Wuchang Chief of Police for arresting and assaulting students.

CONFERRING OF APPOINTMENTS.

President Hsu Shih-chang intends re-nominating General Luk Wing-tung as Inspecting Commissioner of Kwang-shi, Hunan, and Kwangtung, and intends appointing Tong Kai-yew, Inspecting Commissioner of Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuen, but Chien Ning-fan thinks it too early to take such steps.

THE INTERNAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

Sir John Jordan landed Hsu Shih-chang the second day yesterday afternoon, wishing China to resume the Peace Conference. Hsu Shih-chang replied that, since the whole country desired peace, there would not be any more fighting.

Sir John Jordan also enquired about the question of Parliament. Hsu Shih-chang replied that he would choose the best proposal to settle the matter.

It is reported that Sir John thereupon presented a memorandum containing certain suggestions how this question should be settled.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE SOVIET ARMIES.

TSAIRIST OFFICERS SERVING.

The "Izvestiya" declares that nearly all the best of the younger generals of the former Tsarist army are now serving with the Soviets. It mentions Generals Maximoff, Ivanoff, and Kaishedarooff. The "Golos Rossiya" mentions also Generals Klembovski, Gutor, and Tchermisoff, all of whom held high rank in the old army. Kaishedarooff commands a unit of Sorokin's army which is operating in the Kuban and Don districts, in the North-east Caucasus, and around Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga. The strength of this army is about 110,000 men, but it has no single front; its most southerly unit is stretched along the Terek river at the northern foot of the East Caucasus. The army contains 10,000 sailors from the former Black Sea Fleet and many Chinese and Kalmucks; but its main strength consists of Bolshevik soldiers from the old Caucasus army, and from that quarter come its artillery and material. Sorokin is an ex-school teacher, a Cossack by birth. The army contains about 1500 officers from the former Imperial army. Its general organization it inherited from the former army; and according to the Bolshevik journalist Liechkoff it is "not a Red Guard but a Red Army"—i.e., an army more or less of the former type but Bolshevik in spirit. The so-called "working Cossacks" that is, Cossacks with little or no land—have entered it in large numbers. The main function of the army is to defend Astrakhan.

Moscow papers contain a few facts about the Bolshevik forces which now occupy the greater part of the Lettish Republic of Livonia. Of the main composition of these forces two different accounts are given. Sometimes for diplomatic reasons the Soviets protest that no recognized Red Guard unit is among the aggressors; but sometimes their newspapers describe military successes as almost entirely due to Trotsky's Guard. The "Izvestiya" says that the main forces in Livonia are Lettish. Russian forces took part in the capture of Riga; but nearly all of them, it appears, were withdrawn; and the Lettish peasants, with the exception of the more prosperous, went over wholesale to the Bolsheviks. This newspaper account I have heard confirmed by two German Baltic province nobles now in Stockholm. These inform me that in the country where their estates are situated—that is, near Wenden—the few Red Guards preserved perfect discipline, but the Letts plundered and

killed. On the road small picked units of Red Guards always march first. The scouting detachments which are sent on ahead assure the people that no harm will be done to anyone except the bourgeoisie, but these promises are not usually fulfilled. At Riga the Red Guard shot sixty marauders, and was about to shoot many more when an order from some unknown quarter forbade executions.

The Moscow War Commissariat has since January called up men of the service years 1894 and 1893 who were registered for mobilization last July but not, with the exception of the Moscow city contingent, called up. These men are to be given four months' training—a sufficient term, as many of them served in the old army and saw fighting. The shortage of small arms is great. No rifles whatever are being manufactured in Russia; it is difficult to do any except elementary repairs. The "Krasnaya Armiya" complains that millions of good rifles were lost through neglect, and that even now, despite severe penalties, comrades do not always treat their arms as the good peasant should treat his horse. In the East Russian army, after the defeat at Perm, Red soldiers who neglected to clean their rifles were shot. Bayonets are also short. For artillery the Red Guards continue to be better off; though, again, no guns are made in Russia. At the Putiloff Works until lately were being built limbers and artillery toolcars; but such a toolcar, according to "Zhin", cost the Soviet War Commissariat last October, not less than 150,000 roubles—a price not surprising in view of the statement of M. Hessen, formerly editor of the "Retsh", that the one locomotive built since the Soviets seized power cost 4,000,000 roubles.

Of the spirit of the Red Guards one gets contrary accounts. It seems to be best at the fighting fronts, mainly because food is there more plentiful. That the discipline is good is shown by the fact that though the review fixed for February 23 in Moscow had to be postponed because the soldiers were faint from hunger, there was no mutiny. On the southern fronts successes have raised the Guards' spirits. Their leaders assure them that the present hunger of Russia is due to the Entente blockade and to the surrounding "counter-revolutionary" conspiracies which prevent peaceful work at home; and that if all the former Empire is Bolshevik, and perhaps also Central Europe, Bolshevik Socialism will be able to work out its problems in peace. That at least is the burden of a speech delivered at Moscow on March 2 by the local President of the Soviet.

THE KING'S POWERS.

Modern Republicans should know their Boswell. Addressing Sir Adam Ferguson, who had been pleading the need for restraining the power of the Crown, Dr. Johnson said: "Sir, I perceive you are a vile Whig. Why all this childish jealousy of the power of the Crown? The Crown has not power enough." A vile Whig of the most pronounced type has often wondered how that sturdy old Tory would have endured D.O.R.A. Mr. Augustine Birrell, in a summary of Johnson's political gospel, makes him say: "The only liberty worth turning out into the street for is the liberty to do what you like in your own house, and to say what you like in your own inn. . . . If any tyrant prevents your going out and your coming in, fill your pocket with large stones and kill him as he passes. Then go home and think no more about it." Nice doctrine for the old Tory doctor!

LENIN.

Some interesting studies have been recently published of Lenin, and it is possible to recognize in them the typical revolutionary. There have been many fairy tales of Lenin as a German in disguise, as a voluptuary, and so on; he appears in fact as the simple, austere, passionless fanatic of the sort which the world has seen so often. We hear that he is personally incorruptible, and we recall Robespierre; we hear that he is icy cold, and we think of Parnell in Ireland; we hear that he is entirely indifferent to human life, and we see one facet of Napoleon. Yet it is undoubtedly Robespierre to whom the mind turns in a discussion of Lenin. Personal frugality, domestic virtues, high incorruptibility—the type is there; "stricter man according to his Formula, to his Credo and his Cant, of probities, benevolence, pleasures of virtue and such like, lived not in that age. A man fitted in some luckier settled age to have become one of those incorruptible barge Pattern Figures that have had marble tablets and funeral sermons." It seems that when Carlyle drew Robespierre's portrait he was drawing that of Lenin also.—*Manchester Guardian*.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. It is the only remedy that gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHILDREN OF THE UNMARRIED.

HOW A MANCHESTER INSTITUTION CURES FOR THEM.

The care of children, and particularly the children of unmarried mothers, was the main subject of consideration at the annual meeting, in the Manchester Town Hall, of the Cheetham Hill Institute, which was established in 1881 by the late Mrs. M. B. Ramsay. The Institute includes a home for infants and a training home for nursery nurses. Its work has been hampered by the war, so that the finances are now at a very low ebb. Last year's working left a deficit of £79—to be added to the £441 debt already existing.

Councillor Godbert, who presided, said this was the only institution of its kind in Manchester, and if it had the support it deserved its usefulness could be extended a hundred-fold. Whatever one might think of the unmarried mothers, the children ought not to suffer.

Mr. T. R. Ackroyd spoke of the larger recognition of the value of child life as one of the good things which had come to us through the war. Unfortunately the war had brought evil as well as good. Illegitimacy was increasing. In 1914 the number of births in England and Wales was 879,095, and the number of illegitimate children was 37,229. In 1918 the births numbered 652,773, and the illegitimate ones were 41,153 in number. So that with four years of war the births had fallen by 216,322, and illegitimate births had gone up by 3,924. The figures for the last three months of 1918 were even more startling. The number of illegitimate children born in England and Wales in that period was 10,367, or 1,647 more than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1917. It was imperative, therefore, that we should face the problem of the unmarried mother, who, whatever her fault, was entitled to consideration on humanitarian and Christian grounds. In any case the child must be cared for and its burden lightened, and the State, he thought, should legitimize the child when the parents married.

Mrs. Mackintosh thought the Institute suffered from lack of publicity. As a step towards the prevention of illegitimacy Mrs. Mackintosh pressed for the abolition of the law's double standard of morality and the raising of the age of consent.

INTIMATIONS

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of the Feet.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier. CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OF PLANT EXTRACT OF RED JAMARSA

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST & MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR Torpid Liver, Debility, ERUPTIONS, &c.

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES

A. B. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, Victoria Dispensary, and Queen's Dispensary.

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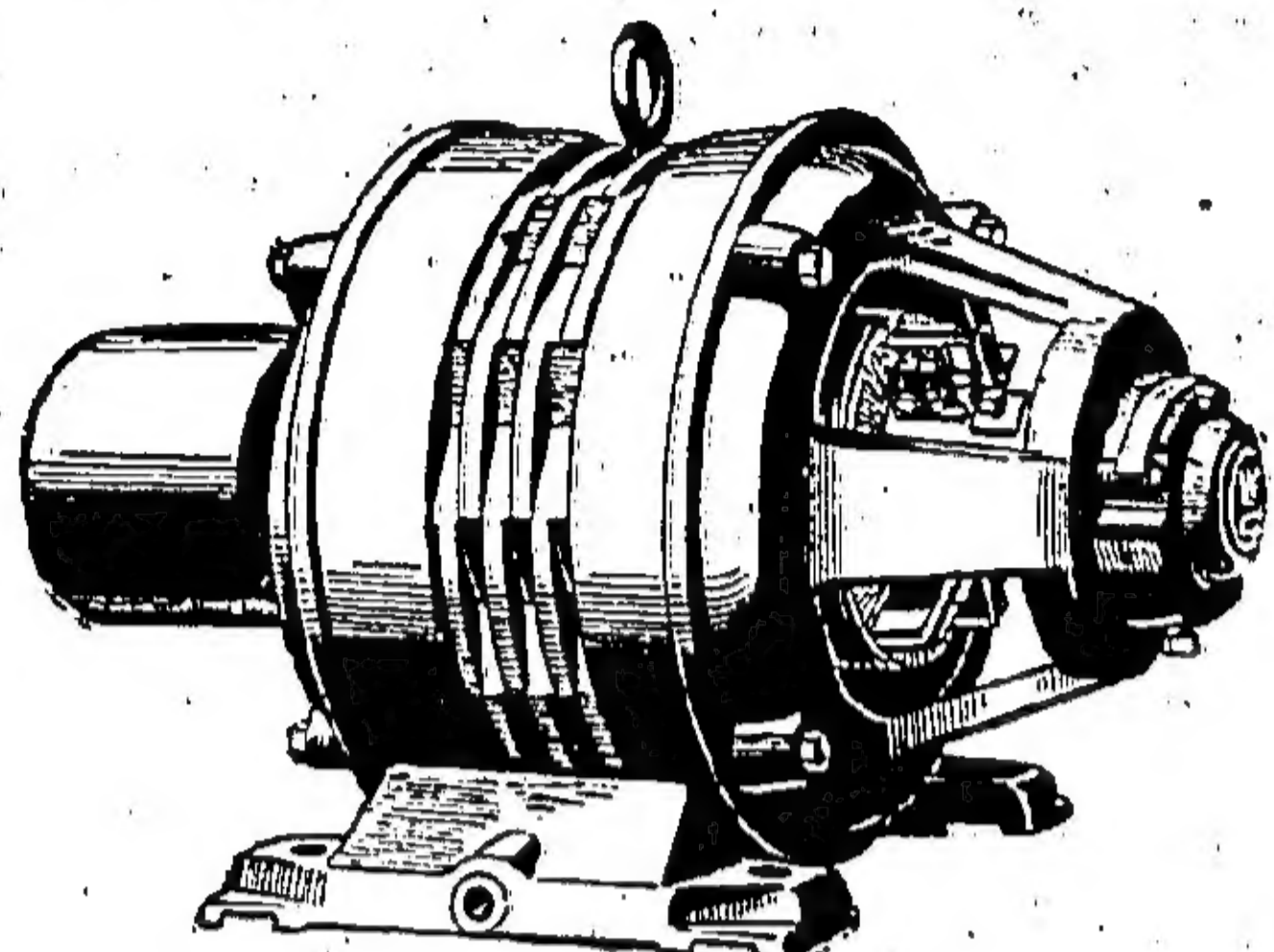
**THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.**

NOTICES.

GERIN, DREVARD
& CO.HONGKONG, St. George's Building. Tel. 114.
CANTON, Shameen. Tel. 1165.REPRESENTATIVES IN
SOUTH CHINA

FOR

Westinghouse



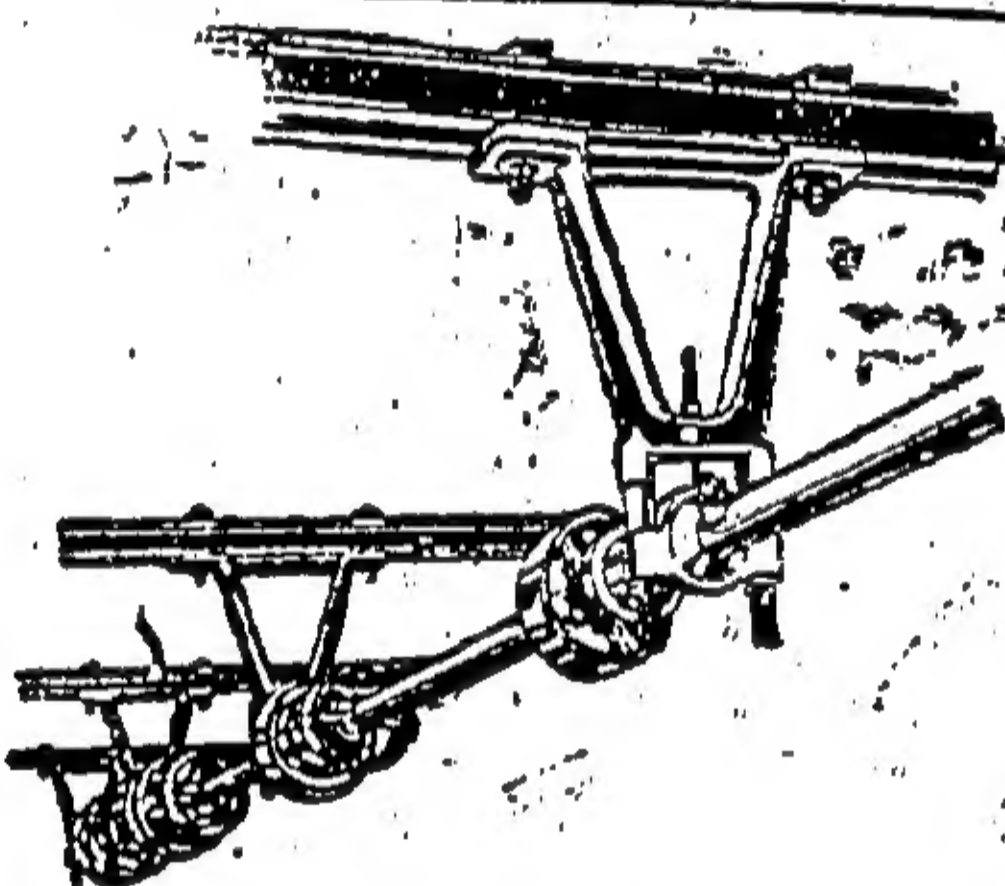
TYPE A.R. SINGLE PHASE MOTOR.

We offer you free the services of our
Engineering Staff to help you select
your WESTINGHOUSE equipment.

STOCKS



AVAILABLE



SPECIFY

SKF
BALL BEARINGS

ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER.

We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines
POWER SAVING NO HOT BEARINGS
SELF ALIGNING REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.

THE CHINESE SKF CO., LTD.

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TRIALS SOLICITED BY
JAMES STEER
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)
8, Lee House Street, Hongkong.M. Y. SAN & Co., Ltd.
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HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS

AND

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

Well known for best Materials, up-to-date
Machinery and Cleanest Work in the Orient.

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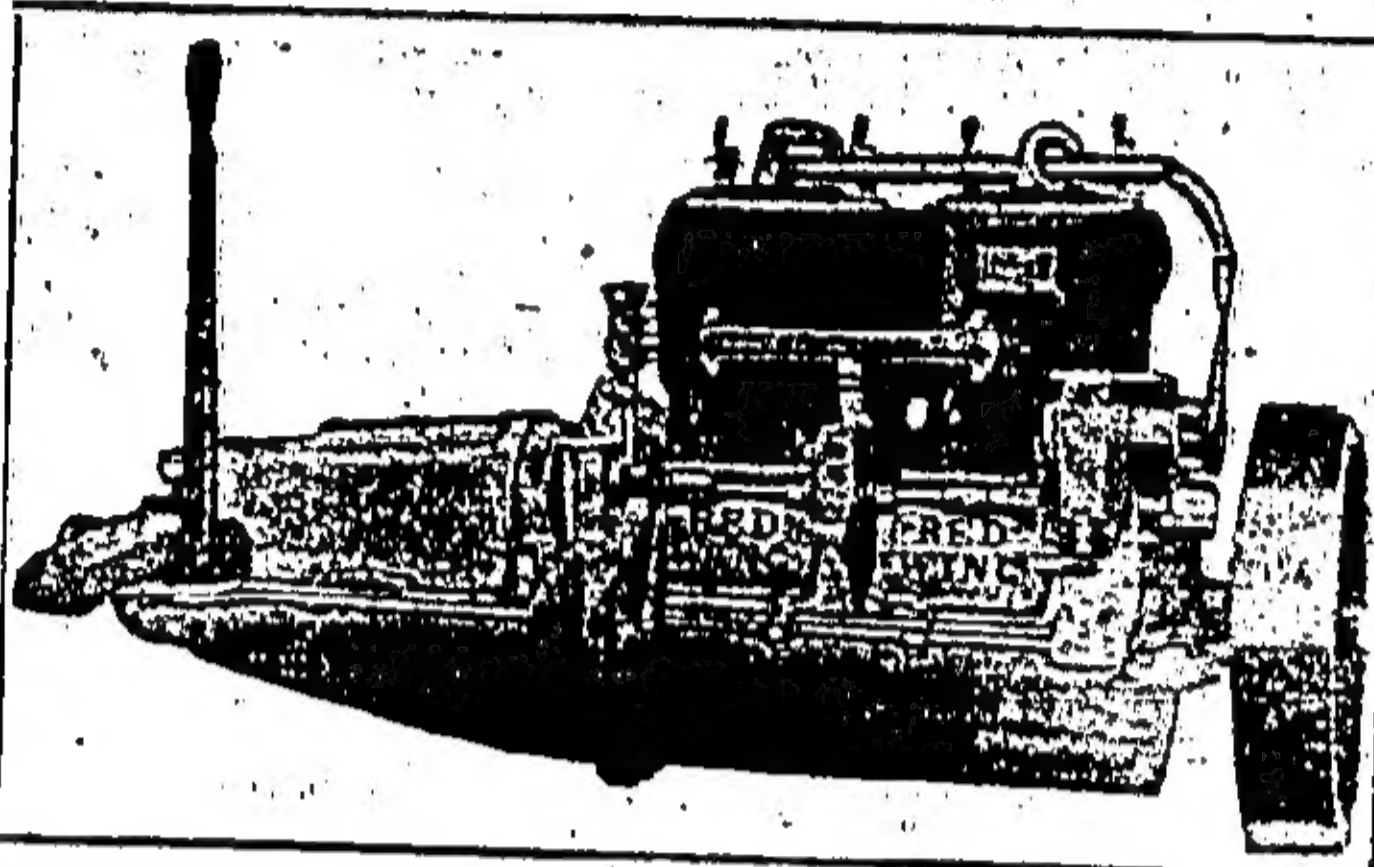
Nos. 92-100, Queen's Road, Central.

FACTORY:

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Branches at Manila, Singapore, Shanghai and
Canton, China.

NOTICES.

THE RED WING ENGINE HAS
BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR THE
PAST 17 YEARS. IT IS THEREFORE
NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT.
IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT
IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE, WHICH THE
MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.

THE RED WING MOTOR.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY
ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE RED WING
MOTOR OR TO GIVE A PRACTICAL DEMON-
STRATION OF WHAT THE MOTOR CAN DO.
SOLE AGENTS—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

DON'T FORGET!!!

The Republic Motor Boats for your picnics and outings.
Telephone 307 or 1257.Write or Call,
MOK LIN, Managing Director.

TRY OUR PRIZE FLOURS

We produce more than 35,000 sacks of Flour of the highest
quality, daily, from best Chinese wheat, free from dust and
impurities. Output will be increased to 45,000 sacks per
day by end of the year. We are continually being favoured
with orders from all over China, Japan, Straits Settlements,
Manila and other Eastern and European ports.

Our brands are:—

BATTLESHIP (Green Label).

STAR DECORATION (Green Label).

HAPPINESS (Blue and Red Labels).

Our Flour has been awarded a "Panel of Honour" by
the ex-Prés. General Li Yuan-hung for superiority.MOW SING & FOH SING FLOUR MILLS
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T. K. YUNG, General Manager.

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OF THE

Hongkong \$ Directory

IS NOW READY

MESSRS. BREWER & CO.,

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(With apologies to "Joan of Arc")
Tis ready now! 'Tis ready now!
And its size will surprise everyone
It exceeds all expectation
It demands your approbation.
Tis ready now! 'Tis ready now!
So do not hesitate.
But buy to-day, without delay.
Or else you may be too late.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on
Monday, 9th June, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
only.There will be one delivery of ordinary
correspondence and one collection of
letters from the Pillar Boxes.The Money Order Office will be
entirely closed.The District Post Office will be open
from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and from 5 p.m. to
8 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon
Office which will be open from 8 a.m.
to 9 a.m. only.There will be one delivery from
District Offices at noon.Jewellery and Silverware manu-
factured in Hongkong or any other
British Possession may now be sent by
parcel post from Hongkong to the
United Kingdom.Allied soldiers in the various hospitals
in Siberia are badly in need of reading
matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for
their use, handed in at the G.P.O. will
be packed and forwarded to them free.The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.It is notified that all restrictions as
to the use of wireless Telegraphy by
Merchant Vessels on the China Station
have been abolished.The Services to Germany, Austria,
Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammerah in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.The insured letter and insured parcel
services between Egypt (or in transit
through Egypt) and Cyprus are tempo-
rarily suspended.Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such
parcels very carefully.Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Unine,
Vicenza, Treviso Padua, Venice and Bel-
luno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.The Parcel Post Services to British
East Africa and Egypt (except for
members of the Expeditionary Forces),
and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Fethra,
French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland,
Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and
Russia have been suspended.Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given
below unless otherwise stated.In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m.,
Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the
previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, June 8.

India, Colombo and Straits—Per

MISHIMA MARU.

MONDAY, June 9.

Japan—Per AERATOON APCAR.

TUESDAY, June 10.

Japan—Per TOKIWA MARU.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.

U.S.A.—Per VENEZUELA.

Manila—Per FUSHIMA MARU.

FRIDAY, June 13.

U.S.A. Canada and Japan—Per PERSIA

MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, June 8.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung

Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per TENSHIN MARU,

9 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 10.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINEUA,

10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via

Kobe—Per MISHIMA MARU,

10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

TEA, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI

HONG, 1 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,

South Africa, India via Dhansh-

akh, Egypt and EUROPE via

SUEZ—Per SIENTOR,

Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters

2.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed

on Tuesday, June 10, at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 12.

Shanghai and North China—Per

SUN, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via

Nagasaki, Canada, United

States, Central and South

America, and EUROPE via

CANADA—Per EMPRESS OF

ASIA—Registration 9.45 a.m.

Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 13.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per

QUINSEBAUG, 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 14.

Shanghai and North China—Per

YINGGOW, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, June 16.

Weihaiwei, Chaochow and Tientsin—Per

KUEICHOV, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 17.

Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN,

10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

SINKIANG, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per

HAIYAN, 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 24.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING,

2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

Philippine Islands, Australia and New

Zealand via Thursday Island—

Per RANGO MARU. Registration

8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TEL. No. 1743. CORONET TEL. No. 1743.

will be CLOSED

until TUESDAY next, when

"SOLD FOR MARRIAGE"

will be screened.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE

For Four Nights' Season
Commencing TO-NIGHT Thursday June 6th.

"HANDS UP"

Episode 7. "Tossed into the Torrent" Episode 8. "The Fatal Jewels"

MISS PHYLLIS FAYE

The best known & youngest Australian Star in Catchy

Songs & latest Fancy Dances.

HAROLD LLOYD in

WHY PICK ON ME?

SUNDAY Matinee, 8th. June at 2 P.M.

THE KIDNAPPED HEIRNESS and KEYSTONE COMEDIES.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Tel. 2511.

Tel. 2511.

JUNE 7, 8, 9, 10.

Showing:—Paramount Exclusive 6 parts.

MARGUERITE CLARK

IN

The VALENTINE GIRL.

MONDAY 9th. Matinee at 5 p.m.

By Request, Showing

"LOST AND WON"

Featuring MARIE DORO.

Booking at the THEATRE.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line's s.s. *Wen Munhau*

arrived at Shanghai on June 3rd,

and is due to arrive here via Manila

on or about June 27th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tokura Maru* (New York

Line) left Kobe for this port via

Nagasaki on the 4th June, and is

expected here on the 11th June.

Latest Advice.

The P. & O. s.s. *Arratoon*

left for this port on the 4th

instant at 4 a.m. and is due here

on the 8th instant at about noon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Fukushima Maru* (Euro-

pean Line) left Kobe for this port

via Moji and Shanghai on the 3rd

June, and is expected here on the

18th June.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Peria Maru* arrived at

Yokohama June 5, and will sail

June 5 as per schedule, being due

at this Port June 13.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Mishima Maru* (Euro-

pean Line) left Singapore for this port

direct on the 4th June, and is

expected here on the 8th June.

The Shawan Tomes Co. s.s. *Galle Prince*

is expected here from New York

about middle of June.

The C.P.O.S. Co's *R.M.S. Empress*

of Japan arrived at Vancouver on

May 21.

The C.P.O.S. Co's *R.M.S. Empress*

of Japan sailed from Kobe May 14 for

Yokohama.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Mishima Maru* (Euro-

pean Line) left Liverpool for this port

via Suez Canal on the 3rd May, and is

expected here on the 8th June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Togo Maru*, No. 2

(Bombay Line) left Bombay for this

port via Singapore on the 28th May,

and is expected here on the 13th

June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nikko Maru* (Australian

Line) left Sydney for this port via

Suez Canal on the 17th May, and is

expected here on the 22nd June.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sado Maru* (Euro-

pean Line) left Liverpool for this port

via Suez Canal on the 8th May, and is

expected here on the 14th June.

The C.M.S.S. Co's s.s. *China* arrived

at San Francisco on May 17 in

accordance with schedule.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Shinyo Maru* arrived at

Yokohama June 1st, and will sail

June 4th for Honolulu and San

Francisco as per schedule.

A NEW SOLICITOR.

MR. C. H. LYSON.

Before the Criminal Sessions were
opened, the Acting Attorney-General,
the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.,
applied to his Lordship to admit
Mr. Cecil Hines Lyson to practise
as a solicitor and proctor of the
Supreme Court. Counsel said that
Mr. Lyson was a qualified solicitor
of England. His Lordship would see
from the affidavit filed with the
Registrar of the Supreme Court by
Mr. Lyson, that Mr. Lyson left
Hongkong for England in 1911 to
serve his articles with Mr. Weldon
of the well known London firm of
solicitors, Messrs. Gibson and Wel-
don. Mr. Lyson passed as a solicitor
of the Courts in England in 1917.
At the outbreak of war, said Coun-
sel, Mr. Lyson got permission from
the firm of Messrs. Gibson and
Weldon to join the Army and in
September 1914 joined the O.T.C.
and was given a commission in 1915.
Mr. Lyson served with the B.E.F.
both in France and Belgium and in
1917 got permission from the Army
Council to sit for his law examina-
tion. Mr. Lyson stayed in the Army
until the Armistice when he was
demobilised and arrived in Hong-
kong on April 8, 1919. The local law
society have no objection to Mr.
Lyson being exempted from follow-
ing the usual procedure of giving six
months' notice and he had much
pleasure in asking his Lordship to
admit Mr. Lyson as a solicitor and
proctor of the Supreme Court.
His Lordship: Mr. Cecil Hines
Lyson, your papers appear to be in
order, and your record is very satis-
factory, both from a professional as
well as a patriotic point of view and
I have much pleasure in admitting
you to practise as a solicitor and
proctor of this Supreme Court.The T.K.K. s.s. *Koru Maru* sailed from
San Francisco May 31, and will
arrive at Hongkong June 18.
The T.K.K. s.s. *Seyo Maru* arrived at
Yokohama May 12 and sails May 17
according to schedule for San
Francisco en route to South America.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by GEORGE WILLIAM

Cape Bazaar, Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.